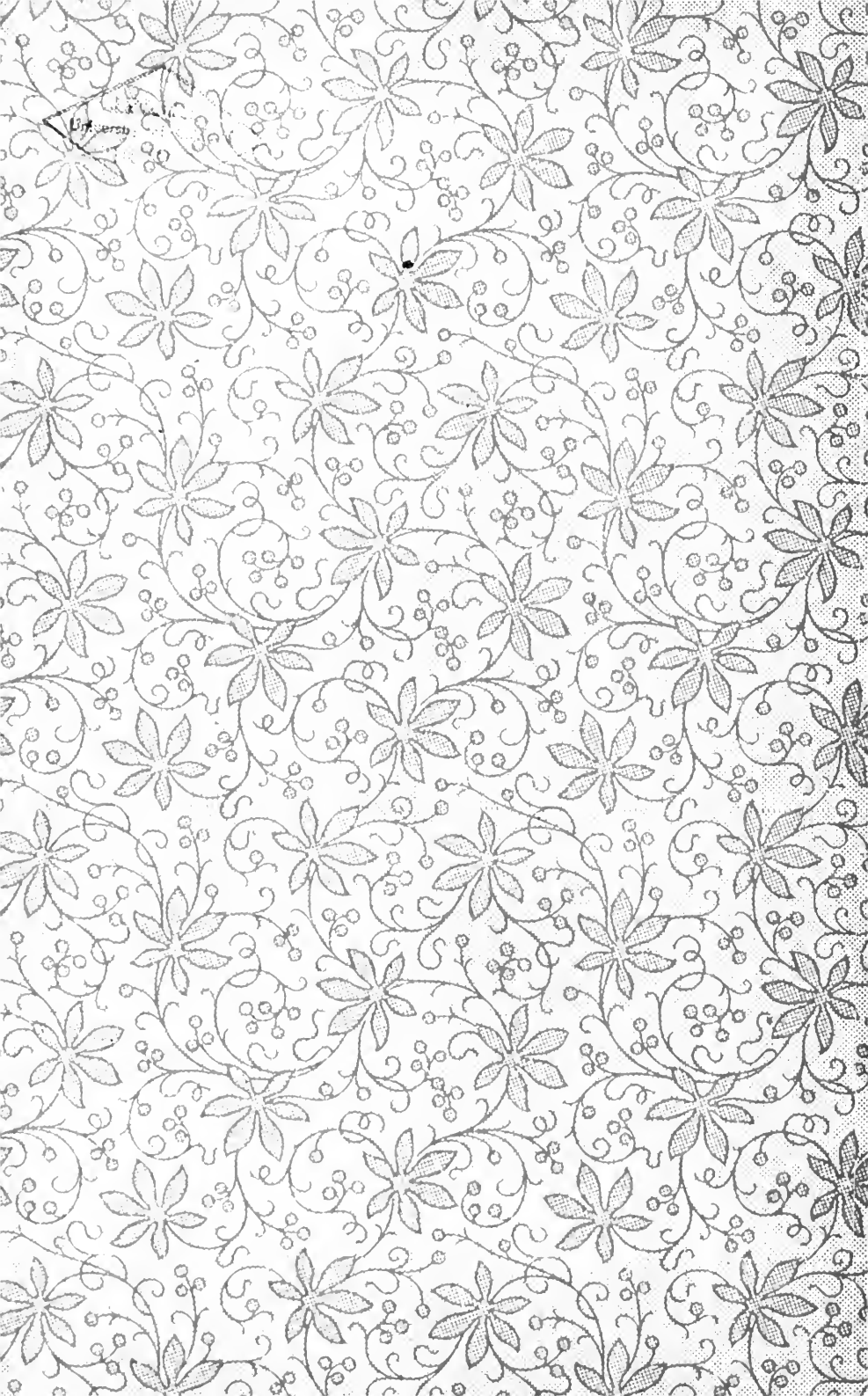
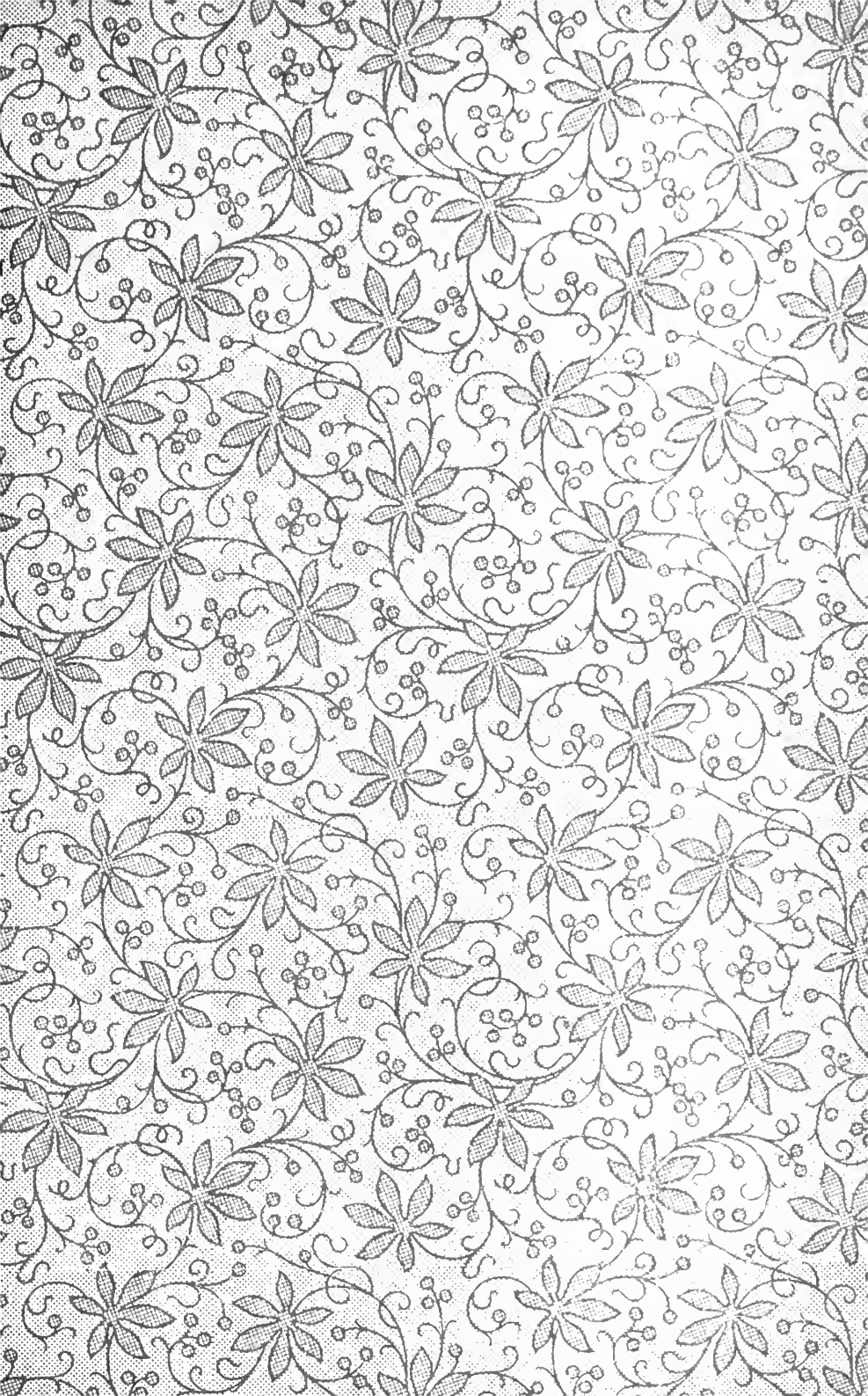


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Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

Heft 16

A GRAMMAR

of the

DIALECT OF KENDAL

(Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by

em makes
T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

1906

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Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fāəs* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

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I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

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Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens. Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
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Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stēvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbarə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kərbɪ-Lɒnzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grɛrɪg*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hōz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sedbar*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Pierp*) and Appleby (*Aplbi*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kotli*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

	Wide		Wide Round
	Front	Back	Back
High	* f = <i>i</i> (§ 4)	* l = <i>u</i> (§ 8)	* ɒ = <i>y</i> (§ 11)
	Front	Mixed	
Mid	*** ɛ = <i>e</i> (§ 5 and 6)	* ɜ = <i>o</i> (§ 7)	
	Back		
	*** ɔ = <i>a</i> (§ 9 and 10)		
	Back		
Low	* ɔ = <i>o</i> (§ 12)	*** ɜ = <i>o</i> (§ 13)	
	Narrow		
High	*** fɪ = <i>i</i> (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid * j = <i>a</i> (§ 16)	
	Round		
Mid	** jɔ = <i>o</i> (§ 17).		

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with *u* (1²) as second element *iu* (§ 18), *eu* (§ 19), *uu* (§ 20), *au* (§ 21).

b) with *i* (f) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33), *oi* (§ 24).

c) with *o* (ŋ) as second element *io* *eo* (§ 24), *oo* (§ 25).

§ 4. *i* (f) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (f see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bind* vb. bind, *fish* sb. fish, *living*, *gimlock* sb. gimlet, *hinder* adj. hinder, back, *gildert* sb. hairnoose, *sickl* sb. sickle, *spirk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *e* (f) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *deg* vb. water, *eg* sb. egg, *eks* vb. ask, *elm* sb. elm, *men* sb. men, *seben* num. seven, *spelk* sb. rib of a basket, *wepm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ē* (f⁺) is the long form of *e*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ei* ([⁺f]) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (c. g. *kei* sb. key, *nektei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *de* sb. day, *del* sb. dale, *gre* adj. grey, *hel* sb. hail, *let* vb. seek, *sle* vb. slay.

§ 7. *o* (ŋ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bord*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *mori* (adj. merry) *o* is advanced to ŋ⁺. This probably is Ellis's *e^o* (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bord* sb. bird, *bork* sb. birch, *dort* sb. dirt, *gort* adj. great, *hord* vb. hoard up, *erth* sb. earth, *work* vb. work.

§ 8. *u* (1⁺) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rndl* sb. riddle, and *ron* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brok* vb. break, *brnst* vb. burst, *truml* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *prnst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɶ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɶ̄ e.g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɶ̄ becomes *ā* (ɶ̄+). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɶ̄, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɶ̄ and ɶ̄+. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faðər* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (ɶ̄+) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (ɶ̄), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɶ̄). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɶ̄++, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *ald* adj. old, *dab* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *ɥ* (ɶ̄) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ɶ̄). Examples: *bɥl* sb. bull, *grɥnd* sb. ground, *krɥdz* sb. curds, *mɥd* sb. mud, *mɥðər* sb. mother, *stɥf* sb. stuff, *wɥml* sb. auger, *wɥp* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɶ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *ɥ* (ɶ̄) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hvar ðe ko frē* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɶ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɶ̄ e.g. *ɔf*, *ɔn*. Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrp* sb. broth,

holīn sb. holly, *hōrn* sb. horn, *jok* sb. yoke, *kōrn* sb. corn, *krōft* sb. croft, *porlif* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (f) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (f), otherwise it has *ī*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmīn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *fip* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ī* (f†) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming ([†]). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([f]), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *frīz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pl. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *lī* sb. lie mendacium, *līt* sb. light, *rīk* sb. smoke, *stuwīn* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (j†) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad up* vb. tidy, *ranf* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ō* (j††) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandā* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (f†) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (f f†) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *y* (f†). After *j*, (as in *kujjuw*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ī—u* (f f†). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

diur sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *eu* (ɛɪ) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *yu*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *iu* or *i-u*. Sometimes *e-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *neu* vb. pret. knew, *preu* vb. pret. threw, *tfeu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *yu* (ɪɪ) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *yu*. Examples: *bryu* sb. brow, *gyus* sb. goose, *hyuf* sb. hoof, *kyu* sb. cow, *pyu* sb. pull, *syu* sb. sow, *fyu* sb. shoe, *fyudər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ɔɪ) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɪ, or even ɪ, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauɪ* adj. sad, melancholy, *dautər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauɪ* sb. hornless cow, *maup* sb. mouth, *rauik* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ɪ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (ɔɪ) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivɪ* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* (ɛɪ). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *oi* (ɔɪ) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *oi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *moidər* vb. perplex, worry, *noiz* sb. noise, *toi* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with ə (ɿ) as second element.

§ 25. *ēə* (fɿ), *iə* (fɿ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̃]. The second element is often retracted to ɨ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i. e. [ɛ̃] or f) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bīən* sb. bone, *drīəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fīəs* sb. face, *grīən* vb. groan, *hīər* sb. hare, *līəp* sb. barn, *līəð* adj. loath, *nīəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *uə* (ɯ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *iə* and *ēə* at times the second element becomes ɨ. In a few words I have heard ɨ for ɯ, e. g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Back	{ Voiceless	<i>k</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>g</i>	—	—	<i>ŋ</i>	—
Front	{ Voiceless	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>j</i>	—	—	—
Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>t</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>d</i>	—	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>
Point-Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>ʈ</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>ɖ</i>	—	—	—	<i>ɽ</i>
Teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>ʃ</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>ð</i>	—	—	—

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Blade-Point	{ Voiceless	—	<i>s</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>z</i>	—	—	—
Blade	{ Voiceless	(<i>t</i>)	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	(<i>d</i>)	<i>ḡ</i>	—	—	—
Lip	{ Voiceless	<i>p</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>b</i>	<i>ḡ</i>	—	<i>m</i>	—
Lip teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>v</i>	—	—	—
Lip with back modification	{ Voiceless	—	<i>w</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>hw</i>	—	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hez-to sɪn ɪm?* *Tɛl ɔr a want ɔr*.

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *ṁ*, *ṇ*, *ḷ*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *y*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *ḡ*, *ḡ*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *f*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *ɪ* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *d*.

ɾ the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *d*.

ɬ and *ɖ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e.g. *maɬɔr*, *faɖɔr*, *sɾɪɔm*.

ḡ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dḡ*. *f* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

b the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *seċbenti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into *ɣ* + *w* i. e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ī* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ī* (f) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

bilhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

flīk sb. fitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glīsk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also
ME. glist en.

hīlt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

kīt sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.

kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

lig vb. lie. Northumb. *licza* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

pik sb. pitch. OE. *pie*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

sikl sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

sin sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

skift vb. shift, remove. OE. *sciftan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

slip vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twiſf bōk sb. carwig. Cf. OE. *anzel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. **twiċċan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

wid sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wipiz*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

hwik adj. living. Northumb. *ewic* Cook 33, ME. *ewic* CM. 8738.

Note. *lim* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sin* sb. sinew, *i* instead of **ai* (ME. *ī*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *wid* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iſ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *i* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

gildort sb. hairnoose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klip vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *i* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fitf sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

gimlok sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

pišimər sb. ant. ME. *pissemire* Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.
twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuille*, *coulte*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *i* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesse*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blīndərz* sb. blinkers, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back; *hīndər* vb. hinder, *wīn|strið* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

Examples:

blind adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blīyk sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. blinked CM. 76684, blinke CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. *blincan, for which cf. Du. blinken = 'shine, smile'. The OE. blīcan is probably cognate.

kīyk sb. blow. Cf. OE. cīcunȝ WW. 171, 39. Kinke Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. kinken 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kīykoʃ sb. whooping-cough for OE. *cīc-cōh. Cf. Du. kinkhoest, ODu. kiech-hoest, cf. Du. kinken, and OE. cīcunȝ above.

kliyk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. klink 'a blow', klinken vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. klinge. Most probably native.

ʃriyk vb. shrink. OE. (for)-scrīncan, ME. schrynkyn Pr. P. 449.

tyḡklor sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Diet. p. 644).

wind vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

wīnstrē sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.) *windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *ī* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klīḡk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klēttr*, Norw. *klett*.

spīḡk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261–262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *ī* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ġ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *zit* and *kist* for Northumb. *zet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

ḡit vb. get. Cf. Northumb. onzeta.

jjīt adv. yet. Northumb. zet Cook 100, ME. yit CM. 2591, yett CM. 553.

klīk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. elekis Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also eleke sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kīst sb. chest. Northumb. cest, ME. kist CM. 21018 and 5617.

stīdī adj. steady. For OE. *stedīḡ cf. OE. steding line, stede, staðol.

stidl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. **steðelian* for **staðolojan* cf. *staþol* and *stidi* above. *wila* sb. willow. OE. *weliȝ*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *giðer* vb. gather and *tugiðer* adv. together OE. *w* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *w* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *w* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stidi* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **steði*, cf. ON. *steði*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *steþi* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stidye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bipyk* sb. bench and *stripykl* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bipyk* in all probability comes from a nominative **benc* with gen. and dat. *benčes*, *benče* which would give ME. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and **benche*. Modern Kendal *beyk* or *bipyk*, *bēnf* (with simplification of *ntf* to *nf*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bēnf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *stripykl* we have no *e* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dipy* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flipy* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hiy* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *flengia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. **dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *fling*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *en* < *in*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

biznəs sb. business. ME. *businessse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysiȝ*.

brīg sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycz*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

mītf adv. much. OE. *myċel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

plūustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

fīlf sb. shelf. OE. *sċylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȝ* has become *ī* in *wīf* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īvər* adv. ever, *īv(ə)rī* adj. every, *nīvər* adv. never, and *fīpərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *ǣfre*, **ǣferilċ*. *nǣfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *ǣ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *fīftī* num. fifty, *fīftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

fīdʒ vb. fidget, *fīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *fīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*).

= whey), *pigin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stīt/* sb. potato-row, *swīn* vb. make (ones way) as *swīnin* ə *wē* *yp.* *swindz* vb. singe, *twīdl* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tsītī sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal ē has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ĕ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. **sleda*; ē instead of īə is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ēbm adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ēbm jōndə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ēlār* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

fētī vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME.

fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

jēst sb. yeast. Northumb. **gest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

nēb sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spēlk sb. basket-rib. OE. *spele* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

streḡk adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hwēḡār pron. which whether (e. g. *ēḡār ən əm hwēḡə ḡyū wīl!*)

Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

hwēlp sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

hwēmī vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

Note. *hēdġ* sb. hedge (OE. *heze* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ē* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:
dēg vb. water. Norw. *deggia* Aasen p. 103, ON. *doggua* =
 **degguja* = Prim. Norse **daunjan*.

ebm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

eg on vb. incite. ON. *eggia*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

eldin sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME.
eyldinge. CM. 3164.

fēl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kēnsbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for **kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspek*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

klēg sb. gadfly. Norw. *klēgg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

mēlðr sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *mel-*
der Aasen p. 493. Olc. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*eg*] *skēl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II,
 65 (see Björkman 124).

stēg sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*,
 ME. *steg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *u* (j) and *w* (i) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = i+ or f, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ē* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bēk sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ēfðr prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *efter* CM. 493.

esp sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.

ef sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsc*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.

gem sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnian*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.

gev vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.

(*kāt*-)*hek* sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.

Towne 126/305.

heltor sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.

hesp sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.

hev vb. have. OE. **ic hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.

hezl sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.

jet sb. gate. Northumb. *zæt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.

sek sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.

skel sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.

weltor vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.

weltor is for OE. **wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce III, 719.

wef vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also *wasch* CM. 15219.

Note. In *kest* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ε*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in Kendal in the following words:

bend vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.

benk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)

end sb. end. OE. *ende*.

send vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glent* vb. look up, and *mens* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ε* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *gleden*, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mæn̄ska* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tent* sb. tent *ε* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

e in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rayk* adj. 'rank, close together', *tayz* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bilep vb. belong. OE. *belanzian, cf. lanžian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fend vb. provide for (anything). OE. fandian, ME. to fande = conari, niti. Cath. 122.

þeyk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) þancian, Northumb. ðoneiza. Cook 198. ME. thank CM. 5302.

ðen adv. then. Northumb. ðonne Cook 195, ME. þan CM. 67, þen CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. *f* (and *l*) were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *e*, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *a*).

bleðar sb. bladder. Northumb. *blēder, ME. bledðyr. Cath. 34.

breþ sb. breath. Northumb. *brēþ, ME. breeþ. CM. Trin. 3573.

nēbar sb. neighbour. Northumb. nēhȝibur Lind. 67, ME. neghbur CM. 6479.

wēpm sb. weapon. Northumb. wēpen Lind. 94, ME. wēpen CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. **a i—i*).

hēlp sb. health. OE. *hælp, ME. helthe. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *sebm* num. seven, *sebanti* num. seventy, and *alebm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. seȝen CM. 508, seȝenti CM. 1486, and elleȝen CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become *e* in the word *eaks* vb. ask. Cf. āsciȝa Cook 13, ME. ask CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bek* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *e* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *ē* shortened. Wall cfs. Olc. *gæslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. **zēs-linz* (for **zōs-linz* cf. *zōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. **ċēsċ* (WS. *ċȳsc*) for Gmc. **kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. **ǵnt-ki-s*. **ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. **ǵenut*, **ǵonat* seen in Gk. **γόνυ* γόνυτος 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from **knussus* Idg. **ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. **sk* cf. Idg. **dnt-ko* (Latin **dents* Sk. **ḍ-ḍonts*) with Gmc. **tunskoz*, OE. *tūsc*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kek* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became *ē* (†), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *e*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rinse' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*, *ǣ* + *ǝ*, *e* + *ǝ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ǝ* did not follow, *ǣ* etc. usually becomes *īə*.

Examples:

I. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*.

dē sb. day. Northumb. *dæȝ* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.
fēn adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *zefazen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

hēl sb. hail. OE. *hæȝl*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

tēl sb. tail. OE. **tæȝl*, ME. tayle. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *æ* + *ȝ*.

grē adj. grey. OE. *ȝræȝ*, ME. grai. CM. 8288.

hē sb. hay. Northumb. *hēȝ* Cook 118, ME. hai CM. 3317.

klē sb. clay. OE. *clæȝ* B. T. I. 157, ME. clai CM. 402.

hwē sb. whey. OE. *hwæȝ*, ME. whig, whay Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + *ȝ*.

rēn sb. rain. Northumb. *reȝn* Cook 162, ME. rain CM. 1768.

awē adv. away. OE. *onweȝ*, ME. awai. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēa*, which would ultimately give rise to *iə*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *dial* and *bliez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *d^{al}* and *blēȝ* representing older *dæl* and **blæsiān*. *Wēstrəl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wīəst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster* *gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **mæna*, *ē* instead of normal *ēa* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, **slay* became *slæȝ* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slæȝ* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blē vb. roar (of animals). OE. *blarian, ME. blären, cf. MDu. blaeren.

glēz vb. glaze, make shine. OE. *glasian, cf. OE. ȝlæs, ME. glas. CM. 10093.

rēðor adv. rather. Northumb. hraður Cook 117, ME. rapor CM. 26566.

snēk sb. snake. OE. snaca, ME. snake. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dēzd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mēzd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) masedliche. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē* in the words *ēdž* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdž* sb. rage, and *t/ēn* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kēk* and *rēns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ē* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blēk adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. bleike. Hav. 470.

bētīn sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. baite. CM. 16931.

flē vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

grēn sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. gren. Alis 654.

grēdlī adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lēk vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lēt vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skētf sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slēk vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

slēp vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slār*.

snēp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

wēk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

2.

§ 54. Kendal *ə* has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *ə* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (f), *ɛ* (f), and *ɥ* (f) the first of which has given Kendal *ə*, the second Kendal *α*, and the third Kendal *ɥ*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ɛ* (f) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (f). In the 18th century this *ɛ* passed into *ə* (f) by the intermediate stage of *ɶ*, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mərɶ* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bərd sb. bird. Northumb. bridd (late).

gərn vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

gəsl sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle
Lev. 147. 81.

kərsən vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dərt* sb. dirt *ə* represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *fərl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become *ə* in Kendal before *r*. This

i (ɪ) was widened and-lowered to *e* (ɛ) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bærk sb. birch. OE. beorc, ME. birk. Cath. 32.

færst adj. first. OE. fyrest, ME. first. CM. 8.

smærk vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) smearcian B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. *smerciza, ME. smirken (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bærler sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. byrle, byrele, ME. brillare. Pr. P. 51. Cf. beran.

stær vb. stir. OE. styrian, ME. stir. CM. 4662.

tjærn sb. churn (for older *kærn). OE. cyren, ME. kyrne. Cath. 204.

wærk vb. work. Northumb. wyrcia Lind. 99, ME. wirk CM. 1753.

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. *hyrdian, Gmc. *hurdjan, cf. zylden and gold (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form zyrd has *d* (hence ME. gürd). There is a ME. girthe in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *a* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bør* fair wind, ME. *þyr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, bir CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gært* adj. 'great' from *grēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to **grēt* previous to metathesis. **Grēt* would become **girt*. In *kærliu* sb. curlew *a* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (*courlieu*). The origin of *hærpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

v.

§ 57. Kendal *v* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words. *e* (ĕ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ʌ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *v* (1*) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

brek vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

stretf vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

trenl sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *tren-dyl* Pr. P. 502 from **trindan*, **trand*, **trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

dr̄es vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

pres vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

trem̄l vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

prest vb. thrust. Sc. *pr̄ysta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *v* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (f) was probably lowered to *e* (ĕ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

br̄em sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

br̄emst̄n sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

grenstŋ sb. grindstone for OE. *grind-stān. Cf. OE. grindel = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

rdl sb. riddle for OE. *hriddel. Cf. bridder WW. 141. 12.
tfiz-rem 'case used in making cheese'. OE. rima, ME. rim. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *v* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

brekŋ-keŋ sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.

redstjak sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (J+). In the case of the combinations *m*, *n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ā* (J+) and *ǣ* (J) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ā* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *ī* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. hlādles: OE. hlāedel. *faðer* sb. father, ME. fader, OE. fæder, or 2) from the compounds as *fam* sb. shame, cf. *famfāst* adj. shame-faced, ME. shamfasst.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidē* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swāppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mad adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I*) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became *æ* (L) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E. g. *warld* sb. world, *wasu* vb. grow worse, *parlif* adj. dangerous, *saræ* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjudn*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardæs* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*.)

Examples:

aræ sb. arrow. OE. *earz*.

as-buærd sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for *ask-buærd
Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,
aske Pr. P. 443.

batf sb. batch. OE. *bæcc, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.
Swed. *bak*.

daft vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.

daft adj. foolish. OE. *zedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.

falæ adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.

hag vb. cut, for OE. *haccian. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.
P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. *hackelen. Cf. Du. *hackelen*
= mangle stammer.

laf vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.

lafter sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

lafter sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. *lečžan* (see Wall 109).

mīslark sb. mealchest. OE. *eare*.

paræc sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.

ratu sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.

snaf! vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),
MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.
Also Engl. sniff.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stjuk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stoǵhnó: *stōǵhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

fado sb. shadow. OE. *sécadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

þak sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

walf adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

æmakli adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *gemæcca* Cook 88, OE. *gemæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adl vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *øðlask*.

asliuþ sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-tooth* Cath. Dan. *axeltand* (see Björkman 200).

blaðor vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brakn sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, *brake* Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadflī sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

havør-trjød sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafł vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

saklās adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stakər vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. bask. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

aləkə vb. vinegar.

badžər sb. small corndealet. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

frap vb. plutter. OFr. *frapper*.

karən sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakstŋ sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ə* from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

bŷlstay sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

ganðrŷn sb. gander (rare). OE. *zan(d)ra*.

hanŷ sb. handle.

kramŷ vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

ray adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

rayk adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

ŷuway sb. bootlace. Northumb. *ŷwong* Cook 197.

waykl adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *ayz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *agn* gen. *agnar*. For *hayk* sb. hank cf. ME. *hank* tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *ranl bōk* = 'piece of wood from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antəz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform **anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagjŋ sb. stave of a cask.

lafkōm sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

mafl sb. act foolishly.

saŋtər vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tfats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ǣ*, itself coming from 16 *e* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *zaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *scolld* and *džāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older \bar{o} (j) sound has been unrounded and raised to \bar{a} (j+r).

OE. $e + r$ in a few words has become $\bar{a} + r$ in Kendal, through 16th c. $\bar{æ}$ 17th c. $\bar{æ}$ and 18th c. \bar{a} . OFr. $e + r$ has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + \bar{o}$.

\bar{a} vb. owe. Northumb. $\bar{a}za$ Cook 6, ME. $\bar{a}gh$ CM. 1168.

$\bar{a}n$ adj. own. Northumb. $\bar{a}zen$, ME. $\bar{a}ghen$. CM. 124.

$\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ vb. draw. Northumb. $\bar{a}raza$ Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$h\bar{a}$ in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. $hazū$, ME. hag . CM. 9886.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. gnaw. Northumb. $znaza$, ME. $gnāghe$. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40*.

$s\bar{a}$ sb. saw. OE. $sazū$, ME. $sagh$. CM. 27376.

II. OE. $a + h$.

$s\bar{a}$ vb. pret. saw. Northumb. $sæh$ Cook 169, ME. $sāgh$ CM. 886, $sauz$ Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + w$.

$bl\bar{a}$ vb. blow. Northumb. $inblāwa$ Lind. 57.

$kr\bar{a}$ sb. crow. OE. $crāwe$ B. T. I, 169.

$k\bar{a}k\text{-}kr\bar{a}$ sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. $crāwan$, B. T. I, 169.

$m\bar{a}$ vb. mow. OE. $māwan$.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. know. OE. $cnāwan$.

$r\bar{a}$ sb. row. OE. $rāw$ and $rāw$.

$t\bar{a}z$ $t\bar{a}stiks$ 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. $zetāwe$.

$pr\bar{a}$ vb. throw. Northumb. * $prāwa$ WS. $prāwan$.

§ 66. Scand. \acute{a} appears as \bar{a} in the following words:
 \bar{a} adj. low. ON. *lág*, ME. *lagh*. CM. 18166.

wāmġ vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo'
Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan.
vamle vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* appears as *ā* in

āld adj. old. Northumb. *āld* Cook 8, ME. *āld* CM. 117.

hāld sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.

fāld sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.

kāld adj. cold. Northumb. *cāld* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafla* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *ā* in

fādər adv. further.

hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.

hāp sb. hearth.

lār vb. learn. Northumb. *leorniza* Cook 131.

tār sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.

flāt vb. coax, flatter.

māndər vb. maunder.

māpmōnt sb. nonsense.

trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

u.

Kendal *u* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *qu* from ME. *ū*. In such cases *u* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

buta sb. butter. OE. *butere*.

kym vb. come. OE. *cuman*.

mud. sb. mud. ME. *mud* Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *stut* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stute to an *iu*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *styttu* = 'shorten' from **stutjan*, MHG. *stozen* (*stiez*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *u* in the following words:

bul sb. bull. ME. *bull* CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

bur sb. bure. ME. *bure* Cath. 48, *bur* Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

gust sb. gust. ME. *gust*. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed.

Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pigul* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut sheiter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Bush* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *u* in Kendal in the words

hūt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

kupl sb. couple. ME. couple, OFr. couple, cople.

munī sb. money. ME. monie, OFr. monioie.

supp sb. supper. ME. soper Fl. and Bl. 23, super Hav. 1762, OFr. super.

Note. *u* in the words *fyn* sb. fun, *krydz* sb. curds, *ryb* vb. rub, *put* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

byn(d) p. p. bound. OE. *gebunden*.

gründ sb. ground. OE. *grund*.

pünd sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

tuml vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin.

MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lump* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lump* Aasen p. 461, Swed. *lump* Rietz, also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *bynf* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *u* in Kendal in the words *fypn* sb. cowshed and *wyrm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (ī) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (ĭ). This *u* was widened to *u* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krytf* sb. crutch *u* answers to *i* in OE. *cricc* (see B. T.). In this case *u* rests upon a ME. form with *ū* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krytf* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *crycc* is a by-form, corresponding to *cricc* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ȝ* from OE. *o* and *ȝ* has become *u* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this *ō* (j) was overrounded to *ō^u* (j) which became *ū* (i) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to *ȳ* (i) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. *o* except before *r* + cons. < *ȳ*.

frȳb sb. shrub. OE. *scrobscīr* AS. Chron. 1094, also *scrobbesbyriz* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

frȳfl sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)l*.

frȳt vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

ȳbm sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. *o* before *rd*, *rp*, *rs* < *ȳ*.

dȳst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

wȳrd sb. word. Northumb. word Cook 213.

wȳrp sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

wȳsæt sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. *ō* < *ȳ*.

blȳd sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

brȳðer sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

gȳd adj. good. OE. *gōd*.

mȳðer sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

mȳnþ sb. month. OE. *mōnaþ*.

rȳðer sb. rudder. OE. *rōþór*.

ænȳf adv. enough. OE. *zenōȳ*.

§ 76. 7) OE. *ū* has become *ȳ* in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

dʏk sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

dʏv sb. dove. OE. **dūfa* in *dufe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. *-dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

hʏlɔt sb. owl. For **ūlet* cf. OE. *ūle*.

kʏd vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

sʏk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *suken*.

tʏsl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MHG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

ðʏ pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðʏu*). OE. *þū*.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

bʏmp garn sb. a coarse woollen garn.

plʏk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

slʏtʃ sb. slutch.

wʏml sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ɔ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kʏm* and *wʏny*.

ɔ.

Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *ɔ* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

brɔp sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

ɔkɔp sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

foks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

glɔp vb. stare. Cf. ME. gloppend 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also glope 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glūpa*. Most probably native.

hog sb. sheep. ME. hoge Alex. Sk. 4278, hog CSc. 66, hogrel Lev. 55, 38, hogger 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

holin sb. holly. OE. holezn, ME. holyn. Cath. 187.

jok sb. yoke. Northumb. *ȝeoc* Cook 91, ME. yock CM. 21267.

lɔpəd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. lopren, lopred Ps. CXVIII. 70, lopird Prk. Cons. 489.

ɔpn vb. open. Northumb. *ȝeopniza* Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *ɔ* in

lɔpn pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. lopen Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klɔk-hɛn sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. cleken = 'hatch', NE. Dial. cleck and tletš (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klɔk* probably represents **klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *čč* **cleččan* (see p. 146).

kɔlɔp sb. slice of bacon. ME. colloppe Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slokn vb. slake the thirst. ME. slockens CM. 18360, slokyn Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bɔni* adj. pretty, *kɔk* sb. cock, *prɔmɪs* vb. promise. In *bɔtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *pɔdɪʃ*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *o* in *pōtage*, *orðar* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *ʊərðar*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ū* where *o* < ME. *ō*.

2. to *ɔ* where *o* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyərn æt nīt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form 'būərn' spelt booarn.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *ɔ*.

børn adj. born.

hørn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

kørn sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

mørnɪn sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *mørzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

† Note. In *størkn* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lørð* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **l̥ørð* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar* 'leerd'). In *sørɪ* adj. sorry *ɔ* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hæðnl̥i* adv. continually from **hālden-l̥e* became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ā* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of *jġ* and *ġ*. *Hæd* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *hædli*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hæd*.

§ 84. OE. *ō* in *fōdor* sb. fodder, and *soft* adj. soft was shortened to *o* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

o in *toʃ* adj. tough, and *troʃ* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ȝ* (*j*). OE. *tōh* must have become **tōʰχ* (*tj*)*χ* in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tōχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tōʰχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *toʃ* is to be traced back to 16th century, **toʃ* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogl* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *bocc*, for *bogl* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan* spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrag sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmīn*, *klin*, *fīp* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ī* (f) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (t and t) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *i* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *fīp* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **faip* in Kendal.

Examples:

ibm̃n sb. evening. Northumb. ēfern Lind., ME. ēuening
CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. clāne, ME. clēne.

i.

Kendal *i* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wil* adv. well and *ætw̃n* adv. prep. 'between' has become *i* instead of *ī*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* ([*+*]) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16th (cf. *bitw̃n* Ellis III, 881). In *bīz̃m* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bīs̃m* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *eo* ([*+*]) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* ([*+*]) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *ī* later along with *ē* from older *e*. Northumb. *æ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *grīn* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *e*. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tōma* = 'make empty' from *tóm̃r* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tōm̃(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *tēmen* and ON. *tōmr* agree so much better than *tēmen* and OE. *tōm* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older **ēoȝ* and **ēaȝ*) appears as *ī* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* (†) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ī*, the sound it now possesses.

Stī sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stiȝ*, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrīk* (cf. OSwed. *skrika*) and *tīl* sb. 'tile' from original *ī*. It is, however, more likely that *stī* and *tīl* go back to ME. **stē*, **tēl* in which *ē* would naturally become *ī* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

drī adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēȝe*, ME. *drēȝe*. Alex. 2091.

flī sb. fly. Northumb. *flēȝe* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.

ī sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.

ī vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. **lēȝa*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e* + *ht* has become *ī* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* (†) about the 14th century and was raised to *ī* in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* (†) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal **ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e* + *ht*.

Examples:

flīt sb. flight. Northumb. **flēht*, cf. ME. flight CM. 9215.

fritī vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.

lit sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 293.

lit adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nit sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rit adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwil-rit sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

sit sb. sight. Northumb. **geseht*, ME. sight. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for **tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīht* beside *prht*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þētr* (= **þihta* R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* (ɹ) and *ē* (f) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ē̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *ī̄*, and *ē̄*. This *ē* (f) was raised to *ī* (f) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibmīn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *ī* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *e* as in *bleḡar* sb. bladder, *neḡar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brēd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fītiyz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ǣ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brēd sb. breadth. WS. *brādo*, Northumb. **brādo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

wēp sb. wreath. Northumb. **wrāp*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

dīd sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107.

mīd sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

nīd sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle* Pr. P. 3512.

rīd vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdan* adj. 'peevisish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ī*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eȝ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. **dēaȝan*, Northumb. **dēȝa* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēzen*, 16th century **dī*.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *rinc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ē* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *e* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *o* (l) in the 18th, being narrowed to *a* (j) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *ū* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *fad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *y* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *fatlkȳk* sb. shuttlecock, *kastȳp* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *ċȳs-*

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (l) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Olc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e. g. *i gud bakl for wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *ā* (ʃa) until the 16th century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ɔ* (ʃ) in the 18th century through the intermediate stages of *jɪ* and *ʃɪ*. This *ɔ* was subsequently raised to *ɪ*, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671.

hōf sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.

kō vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. **cālliȝa*, ME. *cal(l)*.

smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. *pl. smalū*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

sōt sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. **sālġ*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālca*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

wōk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālea, WS. wealcān, ME. walke. CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ūō*.

Examples:

<i>fō</i> sb. foe.	<i>hōlī</i> adj. holy.
<i>fōm</i> sb. foam.	<i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.
<i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.	<i>lōm</i> sb. loam.
<i>strōk</i> vb. stroke.	

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (ɔ) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ou* (ɔ) not *ōw* (ɔ).

Examples are:

<i>fō</i> vb. flow.
<i>grō</i> vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was ɔ, not ɔ̄ or else we should get **gaum*, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *goumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōtor* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

iu.

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* (İ†) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briȳ vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

kliȳ sb. clew. OE. cliwen and clēowe.

riȳ vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

siȳ vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

triȳ adj. true. OE. zetrēowe.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *iu* in Kendal and also *īō* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ĵ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps İ† as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kȳȳiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ō^u* (ĵ)† giving 16th century *ū*. This *ū* would give *ȳu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives **f†** as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. **f†** was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īo* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *krīōk* sb. crook, *liuk* *līōk* vb. look.

Examples:

bīuk sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

diū vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

kīuk sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

liuk vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

tiūp sb. tooth. OE. *tōp*.

ēniū adj. enough. OE. *zenōz*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliū* adj. blue, *stiū* vb. stew.

Note. *iū* in *friūt* represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kū-jjur*) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *neū* knew, *preū* threw and in the verb *tfeū* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *yu* for *iu* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *byum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blum*, and vice versa *iu* for *yu* as in *tiup* for **tiuþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spaun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spun*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *ō* or *ū*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *ū*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has *bute*, *guse* etc., but *spoyñ* = *cocliar* *spon* (A.) *moyne*, *soyñ* vbc. *hastely*. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō^u* (f), which passed by the 16th century into *ū* (f) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (ff).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

byus sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *bosȝ* B. T. I, 117, ME. *boose* Lev. 222, 17, *booc*, *boos* Pr. P. 41.

fȳut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

hȳuf sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

lyum sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. *loome*. Pr. P. 312.

skȳul sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. *scole*.

smȳuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.

smēðe = **smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

stȳul sb. stool. OE. stōl, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

fȳu sb. shoe. Northumb. sceō Cook 166, ME. scō CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

mȳun sb. moon. Northumb. mōna Cook 143, ME. mōn CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳum sb. bloom. ME. blōm CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *ȳf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases bōȝe, plōȝe. This *ō* + *ȝ* became *āχ* (1c) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

bȳu sb. bough. OE. bōȝe dat, ME. bogh. CM. 4466.
bugh CM. 4721.

plȳu sb. plough. OE. plōȝe.

swȳun sb. woon. OE. *swōȝne, cf. swōȝen, ME. suun. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u* + *ȝ* in *swȳu* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u* + *ȝ* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *drȳun* vb. drown, ME. drūnen is probably from Scand. **družna* not OE. druncnian (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u* + *l* + cons. has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pyu vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

fyudə sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.
schuldre CM. 18416.

wyū sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jēt styup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yū*.
Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *ū* as a rule appears in Kendal as *yū*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *ū* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *maup* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *ū* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change $\bar{e} < ai$ took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of \bar{e} , why should it not hold good with regard to \bar{u} ? We should get accordingly OE. $\bar{u} < 15^{\text{th}}$ century *yu* $< 16^{\text{th}}$ century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from ɟ to t giving *yū* t — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

brȳu sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl. CM. 8079.

dȳuk vb. dive. OE. *dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091,
duked pp. CM. 23203.

dr̥quzi adj. drowsy. OE. *dr̥sīz cf. dr̥san, dr̥sian B. T.

I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

f̥um̥t sb. polecat. OE. f̥ūmart, ME. f̥ūmart. Miracle

Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. f̥ūmart Pr. P. 182.

kl̥ut vb. patch. OE. zeclutian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

m̥us sb. mouse. OE. m̥ūs, ME. m̥ūs. Hom. I, 53.

s̥uk vb. suck. OE. s̥ūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þ̥um sb. thumb. OE. þ̥ūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

ð̥u pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þ̥ū, ME. þ̥u. CM. 8971.

ab̥un adv. above. OE. ab̥ūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *spr̥ut* vb. sprout *u* represents the 16th century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. *ū* has become *u* in *k̥uər* vb. cower, cf. ON. k̥ūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *u* in *d̥ut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *u* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kau̥ sb. hornless cow. OE. *cui̥z.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

maup sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *u̥* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *u*, e. g. *s̥u* OE. *suzu*, ME. *sūwe*. **B̥ul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **f̥ul* sb. fowl (OE. **buzol*, *fuzol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *b̥ord* or *h̥en*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. *awl* and *þau* vb. *thaw*, representing OE. *āwle* and *þāwian*, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *āl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century **aul*).

laund adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. **lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, limetree, *liþe* soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* bond, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. **lin*, **linð*, Idg. **len*, **lent*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* pliant, Lith. *lentà* plank, Greek *ἐλάτη* pine-tree for **ἐλγτζ* (see Norcen, Abriß p. 137, Kluge, Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auht* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. *fauht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents **wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

aut sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.

baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bóte* Cook 26.

braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *bróhte* Cook 24.

dauhter sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.

naut sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.

raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.

þaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ðóhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ō* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstō sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.

baut sb. bolt. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

mauld sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stölen. OE. zestölen.

Prefauld sb. threshold. OE. perscöld (where old = *wold)

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. thresche walde Cath. 385.

Note. In *saudȝa* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bäld* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ow* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwan* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ow* was final, cf. OE. **rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ǫȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flau* pp. flown, OE. *boȝa*, *floȝen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lugh*, *loghi*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝī or ȝī). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝī), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

daulȝ adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *dauf* *tygr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211.

Cf. OE. *ȝēac*.

jaul vb. howl. ME. *ȝaulen* (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. *coupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English. *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.*haustraun* adv. topsy-turvy.*skraundli* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.*stauwnli* adj. small cramped (of places).*tfaup* sb. rose haw.*ai*.Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *i* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *ai* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*ai*) Borealium est: vt in (*fai*r) pro (*fai*r) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *ai* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *i*.*aidl* adj. idle. Northumb. *idel* Lind. 57, ME. *idel* CM. 5866.*baid* vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bida* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.*daik* sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.*gaivəsəm* adj. ravenous. OE. **gīfresom*, cf. *gīfre*.*said* sb. side. Northumb. *side* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.*saiik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sic*, WS. *sic*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sīk* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

II. Scand. *ī*.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sīla* strain filter, Norw. *sīla*, cf. OHG. *sīhan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrika*.

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. *thrine* CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifa-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ī* + *ǣ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ī* obtained from older *i* + *ǣ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ī* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ī* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ǣ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stī* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoȝe*, Northumb. **stēȝ*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ī* in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. *nīone* Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. **tiola*, ME. *tile*. CM. 1533.

taið sb. tithe. Northumb. **tioȝoð*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ī* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *ī* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ai* at the same time as OE. *ī*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waitld* adj. wild. **Tfaiild* from OE. *ċild* is unknown, its place being taken by *barn*.

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ī* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ī* has done.

V. Examples:

faīr sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

haīd sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

haīv sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

kai sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ī* has become *ai* in

bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byȝest*, *byȝeð*.

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rīe* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *traī* vb. try, and *hwaīst* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *straiv* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

paībl sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *boīl* vb. boil, *dȝoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *loīntor* vb. loiter, and *moīdər* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *æȝ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *æȝ* became *ei* ([f]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɛ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. **ēȝ* in **tēȝa* has become *ei* in the word *neċk-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

īə.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ā*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ā* (ɪ†) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (J, J†) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɛ†). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɪ† became *āə* (ɪ†ɪ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ēə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīə* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

bīak vb. bake. WS. *baean*, Northumb. **baea*.

gīowlak sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

gīot in *ꝥut æ gīot* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu*, ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jēt*.

hīor sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

kīor vb. care. Northumb. **ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

līet adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

mīad vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

nīam sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

sīak sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

snīor sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

snīak sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *sniken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ɾ*.' But see § 90.

Note. *īæ* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakæ* sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *īæ* represents Sc and. *ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

bīap pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bādīr*.

gīap vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *ȝeapian*, *ȝeap* are cognate.

l̥iðp sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

r̥iðk vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

skriðp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *sċearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *sċearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *īð* in the following words:

bl̥iðm vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

d̥iðmskyl sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

f̥iðs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

gr̥iðs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

īðl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl̥* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iðkə*, **iðk*.

st̥iðtsmān sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.

t̥iðbl̥ sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **ā* appears as *īð* in the following words:

b̥iðn sb. bone. OE. *bān*.

br̥iðd adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.

dr̥iðv vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 20953.

gr̥iðn vb. groan, bellow. OE. *grānian*, ME. *grān*. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

h̥iðt adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.

l̥iðð adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lath* CM. 209.

mīȝst adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

sīȝ adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

sīȝp sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

slīȝ sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

tīȝ the one. OE. *þæt-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

tīȝd sb. toad. OE. **tād*, cf. *tādiȝe* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

wīȝ sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, waa 2196.

hwīȝ pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

ālīȝn adj. alone. Northumb. **āl āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([ɛ]) from WGmc. **ā*, and *æ* ([ʌ]) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* ([ɛ]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē̄* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ē̄o* in the 17th.

In the words *klīȝ* sb. claw, hoof, *strīȝ* sb. straw, *īȝ* is due to the nominative forms **klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *cley* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

O E. *ē* has become *īȝ* in *nīȝd* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *īȝ* in *hīȝr* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fīȝl* vb. hide *īȝ* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *felan*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

drīȝd vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

hīȝr sb. hair. Northumb. **hér*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

jīȝr sb. year. Northumb. *ǵér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

sprīȝd vb. spread. Northumb. **sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

ðīȝer adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīð sb. briar. OE. *brēr*, ME. *brēres*. CM. 2014.

hīðl vb. heal. Northumb. *hāla* Cook 108, ME. *hēle* CM. 8109.

līðst adj. least. Northumb. *lēsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.

rīðs sb. race. Northumb. *rāes* Lind. 73, ME. *rēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.

tīðz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *tāsan*, ME. *tēse*. Cath. 380.

tīðf vb. teach. Northumb. *tāca* Lind. 83, ME. *tēche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *ī* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *ætwin* prep. between, both from OE. *e*; see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēa* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

frīðt vb. fret. Northumb. *freta* Lind. 30, ME. *frēte* CM. 28320, *frēte* Cath. 143.

mīðl sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *mēle*. CM. 4680.

stīðl vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *stēle* CM. 1490.

suīðr vb. swear. Northumb. *sweriða* Cook 182, ME. *swer* CM. 17493.

tīðr vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *tēren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

wīðr vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *wēr*. CM. 9072.

astīðd prep. instead. Northumb. **onstēde*, cf. ME. *stede*. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

njov sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

sjovz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bjost sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bjās sb. pl. cattle.

bjēk sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (ǣ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bjēam sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

brjēd sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

djēd adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

frjēz vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

hjēd sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

ljēd sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

tjēam sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. *tem* Alis 2350.

þrjēp vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeḡḡar* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaḡor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *jō* via *iy*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

brȳm sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

flȳd sb. flood. Northumb. *flōd* Cook 58.

flȳk sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flōc*.

fi/hȳk sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-hōc*.

fornȳn sb. forenoon. OE. **fornōn*.

krȳn vb. croon. OE. **crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen*
and *kreunen*.

sȳt sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

tȳk vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pȳk vb. roost.

pȳt sb. peat.

rȳsti adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

swȳl vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swælan*.

tȳp sb. ram.

tȳv vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ū̄o.

Kendal *ū̄o* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ū̄* from OE. *ȳ* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ō* has become *ū̄o* in a few words. *ȳ* (j†) was overrounded and narrowed to *ō^u* (j†) in the 13th century, was raised to *ā* (†) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III. 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ū̄o* (11) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ū̄o*, its present sound.

When *ū̄o* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tʃizwɔst* cheese-curd, *hwɔl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

būard sb. board. OE. *bord*, ME. *bord*. Hav. 1722.

fūard sb. ford. OE. *ford*, ME. *ford*. Alis 4343.

hūal sb. hole. OE. *hol*, ME. *hōles* pl. CM. 6611.

hūap sb. hope. OE. *hopu*, ME. *hope*.

pūak sb. bag, poke. OE. *poca*, ME. *poke*. Cath. 287,
Lev. 159, 40.

skūar sb. score, twenty. OE. *scor*, ME. *score*. Pr. P. 450.

snūar vb. snore. OE. **snorian*, ME. *snoryn*. Pr. P. 462.

LG. *snoren*.

sūal sb. sole (of foot). OE. *sola*, ME. *sole*. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

fūas sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *ø*.

kūart sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

kūat sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

pūar adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

rūast vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (j†) and Scand. *ó* has become *ū* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō^u* (j†). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

mūar sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

glūar vb. stare. ME. *gloren* Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*
= stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

ȝȝst sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skȝor* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *bȝȝt* sb. boat, *lȝȝn* sb. lane, *rȝȝd* sb. road we have *ȝȝ* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *bȝȝt* and *rȝȝd*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lȝȝn* is for ME. **lȝne* by analogy with such words as *bȝn*, *stȝn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ǣ* before *r* has become *ȝȝ* in the word *fȝȝor* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

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= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

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§ 145. Kendal *e*.

- Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *x* § 42.
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 = OE. *ā* § 47.
 = OE. *e* § 40.
 = OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.
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 = Scand. *ei* § 50.

§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

- Kendal *ē* = OE. *æ* + *ɝ* }
 = OE *æ* + *ɝ* } § 51.
 = OE. *e* + *ɝ* }
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§ 147. Kendal *æ*.

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 = Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.
 = Scand. *ei* § 56.
 = OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.

§ 148. Kendal *v*.

- = OE. *e* after *r* § 57.
 = OE. *i*, *ie* after *r* § 57.
 = Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.
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§ 149. Kendal *a*.

- Kendal *a* = OE. *a* § 60.
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.
 = OE. *ā* § 60 Note.
 = OE. *æ* § 60 Note.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.
 = Scand. *a* § 62.
 = Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
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 = OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
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§ 150. Kendal *ā*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.
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§ 151. Kendal *u*.

- Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.
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§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.§ 153. Kendal *ɔ*.

- Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

Kendal *ɔ*.

Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before
l + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.

= OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.

= OE. *ō* § 84.

= Scand. *o* § 80.

= Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.

= OFr. *o* § 81.

= Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*.

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

= OE. *ē* § 92 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* and *ē* § 92, I, II.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.

= OE. *ēo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ēz* § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93. '

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ǣ* + *z* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ow* § 98.

= OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

Kendal *iu* = OE. *ō* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.

= OE. *ēo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand. *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.
 = OE. medial *ōȝ* § 108.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 109.
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 = OE. *ū* § 111.
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 = Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Note.
 = OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ȝ* § 117.
 = OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.
 = OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.
 = OE. final *ōw* § 116.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 113.
 = OE. *ū* § 112.
 = Scand. *og* § 117.
 = Scand. *ou* § 117.
 = OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ȳ* + *l*, *d* § 123.
 = OE. *ī* § 121.
 = OE. *ī* + *ȝ* § 122.
 = OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ī*) § 124.
 = OE. *ȳ* § 124.
 = Scand. *ī* § 121.
 = Scand. *ȳ* § 124.
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 = OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *oi* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final $\bar{e}z$ § 128.= OE. Northumb. $\bar{e}z$ § 129.= Scand. *e* § 130.§ 164. Kendal \bar{io} .Kendal \bar{io} = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*)
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Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *ē* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *ī* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ȝ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ȝ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *ē* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *ī* in open syllables § 136.

= *ī* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ȝ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ī* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *v* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *o* § 54.

after *r* = *o* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

OE. $i + l\bar{d} = ai$ § 123.

after $r = e$ § 58.

§ 169. OE. o .

OE. $o = \bar{o}$ in closed syllables except before $l\bar{d}$, $l\bar{t}$, $l\bar{n}$, $r\bar{d}$,
 $r\bar{t}$ § 79.

OE. o in open syllables = uo § 140.

before $l + d, t, n = au$ § 114.

before $r + d, n = \bar{o}$ § 82, IV.

in open syllables = u § 75, I, II.

+ $\bar{\sigma} = au$ § 117.

§ 170. OE. u .

OE. $u = u$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations §§ 71, 73.

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+ $\bar{\sigma} = uu$ § 109.

+ $l + \text{consonant} = uu$ § 110.

+ $r + h = \bar{u}\bar{o}$ § 143.

§ 171. OE. y .

OE. $y = i$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations § 36.

OE. $y = \text{ME. } \bar{y}, \bar{i} \text{ with lengthening of } y \text{ before } \bar{\sigma}, \text{ Ken-}$
 $\text{dal } ai$ § 124.

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§ 172. OE. \bar{a} .

OE. $\bar{a} = \bar{a}$ in monosyllables § 65.

= \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.

= \bar{a} by shortening § 60 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{o}$ § 134.

+ $\bar{\sigma}, h, w = \bar{a}$ § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{o}$ § 83.

OE. $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$ § 67.

+ l + cons. = \bar{o} § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{e} : WGmc. \bar{a}).

OE. $\bar{a} = e$ by shortening § 45, I.

= \bar{e} in open syllables and before r § 135, I.

= \bar{i} § 92, II.

+ \mathfrak{z} = \bar{e} § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{a} Gmc. $ai-i$).

OE. $\bar{a} = i$ by shortening § 87.

= e by shortening § 45.

= \bar{e} in open syllables and before r § 135, II.

= \bar{i} § 92, I.

OE. final $\bar{a} + \mathfrak{z} = ei$ § 128.

§ 175. OE. \bar{e} .

OE. $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 92 Note.

= \bar{e} before r § 135 Note.

= \bar{e} in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

OE. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z} (> *e\bar{o} + \mathfrak{z}, \bar{e}a + \mathfrak{z}) = \bar{i}$ § 90.

+ \mathfrak{z} finally = ei § 129.

§ 176. OE. \bar{i} .

OE. $\bar{i} = ai$ § 121.

= i by shortening § 38.

+ $\mathfrak{z} = ai$ § 122.

§ 177. OE. \bar{o} .

OE. $\bar{o} = iu$ and \bar{e} §§ 102, 138.

+ yu § 106.

= \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.

= u by shortening § 75, III.

= \bar{o} by shortening § 84.

+ $\mathfrak{z} = yu$ medially § 107.

OE. $\bar{o} + \bar{\gamma} = u$ finally § 75.

+ $h = o$ § 84.

+ $ht = au$ § 104.

+ $r = u$ § 141.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ medially § 98.

+ $w = au$ finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. \bar{u} .

OE. $\bar{u} = u$ § 111.

= au § 112.

= u § 76.

§ 179. OE. \bar{y} .

OE. $\bar{y} = ai$ § 124.

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§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

OE. $\bar{e}a = i$ § 137.

= o § 56.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ § 97 Note.

For OE. $\bar{e}a + \bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

OE. $\bar{e}o = i$ § 135 Note.

= i § 89.

= e § 46.

+ w } = iu § 101.

+ w } = eu § 105.

For $eo + \bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

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= i in open syllables § 132.

+ $f = \bar{a}$ § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.

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= *ei* finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.

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§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *o* § 80.

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§ 186. Scand. *u*.

Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.

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+ *l* + cons. = *ul* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *v* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ø* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ø*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *ā* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *uo* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei*.Scand. *ei* = \bar{e} § 53.= \bar{i} § 93.= *e* § 50.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 59.§ 197. Scand. *ou*.Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.= \bar{o} § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.= $\bar{i}\textcircled{\text{o}}$ in open syllables § 133.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ in unstressed syllables.§ 199. OFr. *e*.OFr. *e* = $\bar{i}\textcircled{\text{o}}$ in open syllables § 136, III.= *v* after *r* § 57.§ 200. OFr. *i*.OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.= *ai* § 125.§ 201. OFr. *o* and φ .OFr. *o* and φ = $\bar{u}\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 140, III.= η § 72.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 56.OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.OFr. φ + *r* = $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 81.§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.= ηu § 111 Note.= η § 72.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 56.§ 203. OFr. \bar{u} = *iu*.

- § 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.
 § 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.
 § 206. ANorm. *oi* = *yi* § 127.
 § 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.
 § 209. Celtic *o* = *o* § 85.
 § 210. Celtic *u* = *u* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, *ɔ*) before original back vowels, *β*) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

<i>kat</i> sb. cat.	<i>kyl</i> sb. cud.
<i>kāld</i> adj. cold.	<i>kyl</i> sb. cow.
<i>korn</i> sb. corn.	<i>kylor</i> sb. care.
<i>koweb</i> sb. cobweb.	<i>kys</i> sb. kiss.
<i>kōslap</i> sb. rennet-bag.	

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.*kaf* sb. chaff.*kjst* sb. chest.*kijyk* sb. blow.*kijt* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kark*, *korn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tjortf*, *tjorn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.*kęst* vb. cast.*kliþ* sb. clip, shear.*kjnljñ* sb. firewood.*kłk-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.*kłłp* sb. rasher of bacon.§ 214. OFrench *c*.*kłk* sb. cock.*křękřt* sb. cricket (insect).*kraun* sb. crown.*křrlju* sb. curlew.§ 215. Celtic *c*.*kłk* sb. clock (§ 85).*křıl* sb. bench for pig-killing.*křudz* sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.*aks* sb. axe.*fłks* sb. fox.*ask* sb. newt.*jak* sb. oak.*bęk* sb. brook.*jakř* sb. acre.*bjyk* sb. bench.*jłk* sb. yoke.*biak* vb. bake.*kliþyk* sb. blow.*dłkn* sb. dock.*kijyk* sb. flow.*daik* sb. ditch.*mak* vb. make.*ęks* vb. ask.*sřak* sb. sake.§ 218. Scand. *k*.*bask* vb. bask (§ 61 Note).*blęk* adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bʏlk sb. bulk.

gauk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

klɛk hɛn sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *kliyk* 'lump of rock' *yk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinde* (§ 32 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *e*, *q*.

bʏɔk sb. beak.

kɔk sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

krekat sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klɛk sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. *a*) OE. *ǣ* before original back vowels, *β*) OE. *ǣ* before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian *ǣ*, when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted *ǣ* has become 'j', e. g. *jɛt*, *jʏlɔ* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. *ǣ* before orig. back vowels.

gū vb. go.

gīs sb. pl. geese.

gandrɪn sb. gander.

gōst sb. ghost.

gauld sb. gold.

gʏd adj. good.

gɔvlɛk sb. crowbar.

gʏm sb. gum.

gɛm sb. game.

gʏs sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as **ǣalla*, *ǣarn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

gezlīn sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. **zēsling*; for which cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ɝ* before orig. front vowels.

gaivorsam adj. ravenous. *tugidȝor* adv. together.

gȝidȝor vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *gȝit* vb. get.

gȝiv vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talkativeness. *gȝap* vb. gape (§ 132).

gadȝti sb. gadfly. *gōm* sb. good sense.

gȝilȝort sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cȝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

brȝg sb. bridge. *lȝg* vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

dȝg sb. dog. *pȝg* sb. pig.

hȝg sb. sheep. *rȝg* sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hagȝl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag. *klȝg* sb. gadfly.

dȝg vb. water. *lȝg* sb. leg.

ȝg sb. egg. *rag* sb. hoar frost.

ȝg(ȝn) vb. incite, spur on. *stȝg* sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.*bargīn* sb. bargain.§ 232. OFrench *c*.*ſugā* sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).§ 233. Celtic *g*.*bog* sb. bog.*boġl* sb. spectre.*boġl* vb. shy (of horses).*krag* sb. crag.*sk*.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *f*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the *f*-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *f*; e. g. Kendal *ſip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *sċēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *f* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skēl* sb. 'scale' for **fīal* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *ſilb* sb. 'scree' represents ME. **schēl-e* and OE. **sċealu* for **skælu*. *f* has usurped the place of *sk* in *afoz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būard* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-būard*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sċ*.*skēl* sb. scale.*skrat* vb. scratch.*skjft* vb. shift, remove.*skȳor* sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skanti* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skēl* sb. shell (§ 41).*skētf* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq, sc*.*sklāp* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skōd* vb. scald.*skūul* sb. school.*skūr* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frosk* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forse*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

glisk sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *þ-x-*, ME. *-sk-*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*y*.

§ 239. Kendal *y* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *ȳ*, 2. OE. *ne*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fīȳr* sb. finger.*raȳ* adj. wrong.*gaȳ* vb. go.*straȳ* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc*.*bēpnk* sb. bench (§ 43).*kīpnk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).*þēpnk* vb. thank (§ 44).*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng*.*dīŋ* sb. noise.*hīŋ* vb. hang.*flīŋ* vb. fling.*tay* sb. sting.

Note. *-ŋ* in *ayz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn*. Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk*.*hayk* sb. hank.*spīpnk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *pnk* in *klipnk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. *klinke* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǵ*, 5. a peculiar development of *ǣ* from older *ē*, *æ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *j*).*jī* pron. ye.*jok* sb. joke.*jīor* sb. year.*jūŋ* adj. young.II. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *g*).*jalō* adj. yellow.*jēt* sb. gate.*jēst* sb. yeast.*jīstādī* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jēt* adv. yet, *jarō* sb. yarrow, *jok* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.*jīur* sb. udder.II. Scand. *g*.*jaul* vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal *iə* initially has become

ja, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jakə sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jədər sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,

2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tāstīks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

tīə sb. toe.

tīətf vb. teach.

tysl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ðæt-ān*. *t* in *tait* probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take.

tay sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tənt sb. tent.

tjəbl sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and 4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt.

dyst sb. dust.

jæt sb. gate.

fetl(ŋp) vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *foræt* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *drut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ƿð* in the oblique cases **druzðes*, **druzðe*. *drupaþ* would give **drupaþ*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gust sb. gust.

kęst vb. cast.

ęst sb. curds.

Note. -*st-n* has become -*sn* in *kęsn* cast. pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antaz conj. in case.

bęst sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

twilt sb. quilt.

węst vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bęs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tę* the one, OE. *ðetān*. When *ð* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish.

dę sb. day.

daik sb. ditch.

dęd sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy.

dęzd adj. confused.

dęg vb. water.

dęp sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dāb* vb. daub.*dīom* sb. dame.*dif* sb. dish.*dūt* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *ḍ*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aīdl* adj. idle.*ladl* sb. ladle.*dīad* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranlbōk*, *kīnlīn*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stīdl* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swadl* vb. swathe.*wīḍi* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*padək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*adl* vb. earn.*rad(yḡ)* vb. tidy.*rīdḡ* adj. peevish.*stīḍi* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*medl* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*pōḍīf* sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

<i>lay</i> adj. long.	<i>lig</i> vb. lie.
<i>lam</i> sb. lamb.	<i>lām</i> adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>lād</i> sb. load.
<i>ladl</i> sb. ladle.	<i>lof</i> sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

<i>leg</i> sb. leg.	<i>lēt</i> sb. seek.
<i>lei</i> sb. scythe.	<i>lǽp</i> sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

<i>āld</i> adj. old.	<i>falō</i> adj. fallow.
<i>baul</i> sb. bowl.	<i>gæsl</i> sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *baulstō* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

<i>meldər</i> sb. quantity of corn.	<i>daulī</i> adj. gloomy.
<i>gildørt</i> sb. hairnoose.	

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

<i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar.
<i>skaləp</i> sb. loose piece of a garment.

§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl*.

klavə sb. clover.

klim vb. climb.

klɔp sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

glad adj. glad.

glas sb. glass.

glɔp vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ɝn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *nā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE. Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n*.

nain num. nine.

nɛbər sb. neighbour.

naut sb. nothing.

nɪd vb. need.

II. OE. *cn*.

nā vb. know.

nɪd vb. knead.

naif sb. knife.

nɪv sb. knave.

nɔk vb. knock.

III. OE. *ɝn*.

nā vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.*neċ* sb. neck.*neċ* adj. tender, nesh.§ 268. Scand. *n*.*nīaf* sb. fist.§ 269. OFr. *n*.*natural* sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n*.*bēnd* vb. bend.*huni* sb. honey.*born* p. part. born.*mun* sb. moon.§ 271. Scand. *n*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*grēn* sb. prong of a fork.*brakn* sb. bracken.*slekn* vb. slake the thirst.§ 272. OFr. *n*.*antēz* conj. in case.*karēn* sb. carrion.§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.*bērijn* sb. funeral.*fitinz* sb. footprints.*ibmīn* sb. evening.§ 274. OE. *nd*.*gītn* pres. part. getting.*sēln* pres. part. selling.*mēkin* pres. part. making.*sētn* pres. part. setting.§ 275. Scand. *ng*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*r*.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

<i>rā</i> sb. row.	<i>rīp</i> sb. rope.
<i>rayk</i> adj. close, thick.	<i>rad</i> adj. red.

II. OE. *hr*.

<i>riȝ</i> sb. ridge.	<i>riū</i> vb. rue.
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III. OE. *wr*.

<i>rait</i> vb. write.	<i>rīp</i> sb. wreath.
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§ 277. Scand. *r*.

<i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost.	<i>rīok</i> vb. wander.
<i>raiv</i> vb. tear.	<i>ræd up</i> vb. tidy.
	<i>rēns</i> vb. rince.

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

<i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy.	<i>rēvat</i> sb. rivet.
<i>rēdʒ</i> sb. rage.]	<i>rōzīn</i> sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

<i>ryb</i> vb. rub.

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

<i>boræ</i> vb. borrow.	<i>brīp</i> vb. bring.
<i>bærd</i> sb. bird.	<i>ēðær</i> pron. either.
	<i>hærs</i> sb. horse.

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

<i>bær</i> sb. whirr, noise.	<i>grēn</i> sb. prong of a fork.
	<i>haræ</i> sb. harrow.

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badʒər* sb. small corn dealer.*bargɪn* sb. bargain.*hʏrt* sb. hurt.*krɛkət* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krɪl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krɪdz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *ɔ* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*trig* adj. true.*trigþ* sb. truth.*trɒf* sb. trough.*trɛnʌ* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trɒbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betr* adj. better.*stray* adj. strong.*wɛltr* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altər* vb. alter.*matər* sb. matter.*partrɪdʒ* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *ɔ* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

dra vb. draw.*dr̥* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̥om* vb. dream.

ḍ in *ḍraun* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. **druzna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *ḍ* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *ḍ* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *þ* < *ḍ* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *ḍ*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oper* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *ḍ* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bleḍar* sb. bladder.*hiḍar* adv. hither.*faḍar* sb. father.*myḍar* sb. mother.*giḍar* vb. gather.*weḍar* sb. weather.*hwīḍar* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*uðar* pro. other.*ruðar* sb. rudder.*hwēðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*feðar* sb. feather.*leðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ḑ* in:

blaðar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ḑ* through *ḑ* in *siðar* sb. scissors from older **siðar*.

§ 289. Kendal *ḑ* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hiḑar* adj. hind.*myrðar* sb. murder.*hiḑar* vb. hinder.*wyḑar* sb. wonder.*fuḑar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*giḑart* sb. snare.*meḑar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*bræþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*dæþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*biþ* pro. both.*liþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as *smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, 1*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðar* (*ðær*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*liað* adj. loath.*smiðuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sini* sb. sinew.*sebm* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

sail vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stīdī* sb. anvil.

slakn vb. slake. *storkn* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

sarā vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.

siquor adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

sal, *-sl-*, vb. shall.

sȳd, *sād*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions Kendal *s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

byas sb. cowstall.

hyus sb. house.

glas sb. glass.

ls sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

laus adj. loose:

Note. *lȳs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.*baulstə* sb. bolster.*gɔsl* sb. gristle.*fasn* vb. fasten.*famfɔst* adj. shamefaced.*waks* vb. grow.Note. *eks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **esk*.§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:*bas* sb. perch (fish).*wasn* vb. grow worse.

but

gars grass.§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.*kəslɒp* sb. rennet bag.*tusl* sb. tussle.§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.*asbūard* sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-būard*.§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.*męns* sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsfłl*.*ręns* vb. rince.*z*.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.*břzn* sb. besom.*glřz* vb. make shine.*blřz* vb. blaze.*třz* vb. tease.*wřzntlř* adj. wizzened.

z in *hřzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gřzlřn* sb. gosling instead of **gřslřn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ting*. *Tuſl* sb. tussle and *kaſlöp* sb. rennet bag represent older **tuſl-en* and *keſl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mēzd adj. confused. *dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rozīn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

aſz sb. pl. ashes. *ōlōz* adv. always.

hūuzəz sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *ayz* is probably a new formation from **aſ*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

f.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sċ*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *fał* adj. shallow, *fōrl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-fag* in *būtāfag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **sċeacza*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *eʒ* < *g* cf. **docza* < *dog*, *licza* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sċ*.

fađs sb. shadow.

faķ vb. shake.

faķ sb. shame.

fīlf sb. shelf.

fīłs sb. scree.

fīp sb. sheep.

fōrt adj. short.

friþķ vb. shrink.

friþ sb. shrub.

fūu sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falo* adj. shallow.*fərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*fuga* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siur* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sc*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f*- forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *afoz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bēnf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **bençes*, **bençe* the nom. **benc* giving *bīyk* and *bēyk* (§§ 34, 43). **Bençe* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bēnf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinçes*, **rinçe*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **rayk*.

Bunf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dž*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tf*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sc*.

<i>aʃəz</i> sb. ashes.	<i>keʃ</i> sb. kecks.
<i>dɪʃ</i> sb. dish.	<i>rɪʃ</i> sb. rush.
<i>eʃ</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus).	<i>þreʃəʊld</i> sb. threshold.
<i>fɪʃ</i> sb. fish.	<i>weʃ</i> vb. wash.

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

<i>bʊʃ</i> sb. bush.	<i>rɑʃ</i> adj. rash.
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§ 314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

<i>bɛnʃ</i> sb. bench.	<i>rænʃ</i> sb. thickset-man.
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§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

<i>bʊnʃ</i> sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ž*).

<i>pɔdʒɪʃ</i> sb. porridge.

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

<i>parək</i> sb. paddock.	<i>plɥu</i> sb. plough.
<i>pɪk</i> sb. pitch.	<i>pɥu</i> vb. pull.
<i>p̄ək</i> sb. bag.	

II. Scand. *p*.*padək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārlif* adj. dangerous.*pādif* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hūap* vb. hope.*fīp* sb. sheep.*apn* vb. open.*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hwēlp* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giap* vb. gape.*klip* vb. shear.*kōlap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)stūp* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*supə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources — 1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.

<i>bai</i> vb. buy.	<i>bīðk</i> vb. bake.
<i>barn</i> sb. child.	<i>bīzæn</i> sb. besom.
<i>bēk</i> sb. brook.	<i>blīnd</i> adj. blind.

II. Scand. *b*.

<i>bag</i> sb. bag.
<i>bask</i> vb. bask.
<i>blēk</i> adj. deep yellow of butter.
<i>brakn</i> sb. bracken, fern.
<i>buļ</i> sb. bull.
<i>bør</i> sb. whirr.

III. OFr. *b*.

<i>badȝor</i> sb. small corndealer.	<i>bīðk</i> sb. beak.
<i>bārel</i> sb. barrel.	<i>bonē</i> adj. bonny.
<i>bakl</i> sb. buckle.	

IV. Celtic *b*.

<i>bog</i> sb. bog.	<i>brat</i> sb. apron.
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§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.

<i>nēb</i> sb. beak.	<i>frūb</i> sb. shrub.
<i>nēbær</i> sb. neighbour.	<i>abūt</i> prep. about.

II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.

<i>blab</i> vb. let out a secret.	<i>gab</i> sb. talkativeness.
<i>gabl</i> vb. chatter, gabble.	

III. OFr. *b*.*ɒbʃ* adj. able.*tʃobʃ* sb. table.*trɒbʃ* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*rɒb* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value $\ni v$; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ɛbm* adv. straight, just, *ɪbmɪn* sb. evening, *sebm* num. seven, *ɔlebm* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and **elleofon*. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. **seune*, **elleu-ne*; cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508 *elleuen* CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebnti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad.*mɪtʃ* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth.*mɪn* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldər* sb. a quantity of corn.*mɛns* sb. kindness.*mɛzd* adj. confused.

II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*flē* vb. scare.*fūðs* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fīðs* sb. face.*flēl* sb. hail.*frap* vb. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fyn* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fyl* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **snaf*-l-en, **schof*-l-e, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīv-lək* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *dafl* vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft*-lian. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ɔv*, *əv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*eftər* prep. after.*lof* sb. loaf.*hōf* sb. half.*flif* sb. shelf.

In *nīðf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *Ʒ* (with probably the phonetic values \bigcirc \bigodot [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (\bigcirc°) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (\subset). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives cōff, trōff, tuff, ruff, laff, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ɔnɪf* and *ɔniɔ*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>rɪf</i> adj. rough.
<i>laftər</i> sb. laughter.	<i>tɔf</i> adj. tough.
<i>laftər</i> sb. brood.	<i>trɔf</i> sb. trough.

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

<i>varə</i> adv. very.	<i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps.
<i>vau</i> vb. vow.	

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gɪəvlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l + f +* vowel. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wiel. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ɪvər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *æfre*. clæfre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aiv sb. ivy. *giv* vb. give.

draiv vb. drive.

Note. *hev* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear. *sīovz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet. *straiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīo tō war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tō gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwīo* interrog. pro. who.

hwēðor pro. which.

hwēlp sb. puppy.

hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwīk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwaġet* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwġn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*waild* adj. wild.*waykl* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wepm* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hw*.*wardas* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wġst* vb. waste.*wġstrəl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadl* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swġl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwġn vb. dwindle represents ME. *dwindelen from dwġnen, cf.
ON. dvġna. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot
be for *dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twġlt* sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed-twilt* for **bed-kwilt*.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hʏlət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hāld sb. hold.

h̄iəd sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

hayk sb. hank.

hiʏ vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt.

hyrt sb. hurt.

tf.

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *č*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *č*.

tfikn sb. chicken.

tfiuz vb. choose.

tfūək vb. choke.

Note. *tfərn* sb. churn, *tfərtf* church instead of **kərn* and **kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tfiti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tfēn sb. chain.

tfimlə sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to
1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

batf sb. batch (from **bæċes*, **bæċe*).

ītf pro. each.

ratf vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ortfæt sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dž.

§ 337. Kendal *dž* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dž* = ANorm. *j*.

džakdā sb. jackdaw.

džamīlaynək sb. heron.

džust adv. just.

II. Medial *dž* = ANorm. *g*.

ēdž sb. age.

rēdž sb. rage.

Note. In *badžor* it represents OFr. *dī*, e. g. bladier. In *partridž* it represents Polite English *dž*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels
 § 211, II.
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *y*.

- Kendal *y* = 1. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ne* § 239, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
 = 5. Older Kendal *ȳ* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 258, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *p* medially § 259, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
 = 3. OE. *ɝn* § 267, 3.
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
 = 5. OE. *-nɝ* § 273.
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 1 and 3.
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *ɖ*.

- Kendal *ɖ* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 286, 3.
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* § 290, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *p* § 291, 1 and 2.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
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 = 3. Scand. *hw* § 332, 3.
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§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.
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§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *i* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.
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Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

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- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
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- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
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§ 385. OE. *w*.

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§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.

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§ 394. Scand. *d*.

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§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

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§ 399. Scand. *r*.

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§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

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§ 412. OFr. *t*.

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§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

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§ 416. OFr. *s*.

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= 2. *z* medially § 304.

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§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

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§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

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§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

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Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. *'gīv kat sūm mīlk'* where *kat* is dative *'rīəf mī fadər ə kup'*, where *mī fadər* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *tol* as, *'sənd sūm mīət tət mən it hē'*. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as *'ə manz laif'*, *'kūt ut fīfəz gīlz'*. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as *'kər fadər dīər'*, cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) *Ferumbras* 1351. *'hīz mūdər āld bliū bənət'*, cf. ME. *on his moder knē* CM. 11681. *'mī brūdər kūt'*, cf. ME. *broðer* Laz. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as *'dæg mūdər'*, *'kat hīg'*. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as *'tanl ət dīər'*.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, *'ə pūnd ə tētīz'*, *'ən ŋuns ə bakə'*.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dəgz*, *hōz*, *ratəz*, *rəfəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līf*, *līvz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hūs*, *hūzəz*. *būus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mən*, *gīs*, *tīp*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *ēn* sb. eyes and **fīūn* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. **fīlīlər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barəz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — *'ə gərt big wələpīn*

swain'. The word *bīost* sb. beast has the plural *bīas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tqu pūnd ə mīəl*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *prē jīəz*, *ēť mūnps*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sīdərz*, *taɣz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-li* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brūnli*, *āldli*, *dərtīli*, *kūərli*, *wetli*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *wal/* insipid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisċ*, ME. **wallisch*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-ost* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hārd*, *hārdər*, *hardəst*. The unlauted comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layər*, *layəst*, instead of *lay*, **lēyər*, **lēyəst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wār*, *wārst*.

fār, *fārdər*, *fārdəst*.

gud, *bētər*, *bēst*.

laīl, *līəs*, *līəst*.

mītf, *mīər*, *mīəst*.

nīər, *nīədər*, *nīədəst*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tɥu* (**twiɔ* obsolete), *prī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *siks*, *sɛbm*, *ɛt*, *nain*, *tɛn*, *ɔləbm*, *twɛlv*, *ɔrtin*, *fauotin*, *twenti*, *ɔrti*, *fauoti*, *fifti*, *sɛɔnti*, *hɔndrɔd*, *hɔuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fɔrst*, *sɛknd*, *ɔrd*, *fauərɔ*, *fift*, *siksɔ*, *sɛbmɔ*, *ɛtɔ*, *nainɔ*, *tɛnɔ*, *twɛntiɔ*, *hɔndrɔtɔ*. The distributives are '*jan bi jan*', '*tɥu bi tɥu*', '*prī ɔt jū taim*' or '*prī ɔt ɔ taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*', '*twais*', '*prī taimz*', '*biɔɔ taimz*' etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ɔat*. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as '*snā kumz dɥun varɔ hwaɔtli*', '*skai liuks tɔrbl blak tɔ nɪt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intɔ*; *ɔntɔ*, *tɔ ɔ* (*ɔv*) all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*hɔd iɪt biɪt 'tɔɔɔ*', '*gā intɔt hɥus*', '*a went ɔntɔt briɔ*'. '*gɪv sumɔt tɔt lad ɔn lɛt iɪm gay ɔvɛ*'. '*az bi gān tɔt taun it mɔrniɔ*', '*tak ɔ hɔɔr ɔt dɔg ɔt biɔt jɔ*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — '*kats tɔrbl frɛskɪ tɔnɪt*', '*gɪs iz ɔnt pɔnd*', '*dɔg lɛ dɥun ɔfuər tfaɔ*', '*pɔdɪf hɛz nɪɔ sɔt*'

int, 't landz mī ān,' 't sā izyt auə farp,' 't wamps hez ɪtɪ ɔt rasbɔriz,' 'ɔpn tubm diuər ən sī ɪf tmjəts redɪ'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by ə, ən, the former before consonants and h, the latter before vowels. E. g. ə pig, ə hylət, ən apl. The negative indefinite article is nɪn as 'nɪn ən ɔm əd kym', 'nɪn gɛ mi njo ansə'. The adjective corresponding to nɪn is njo as 'av njo bras tə war ən ɔi'.

The indefinite numerals are ɔ, mɛnɪ, fiu; əd, a large number is expressed by 'ə gɛə fiu', 'ə lɔt', 'ə tɔrbl menɪ'. Gɛə fiu denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative ai (stressed form), a (secondary form), ə (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aɪz gān nɔt ɔyɪ', 'a hɪəp jəl kym əgɛn', 'mān ə kym in?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are mi, mɪ, mə, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it sɪmz tə mɪ, jid bɛtər ə stɔpt ət hɪəm', 'gɪ mɪ ɔat plɪst hɪər', 'hwat hɛztə braut mə?'

The plural is wi, wɪ, accusative and dative ʊs, əs as, 'wi ɸɪpk jid bɛtər nɔt', 'wɪ wɔkt ɔt wɛ tə Sɛbər', 'ɛks ʊs əbɪut ɪt nɔt hɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat jɪ ɸɪpk ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mɪ', 'ʊs ət nāz im' (also 'wi ət nāz im', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative ɔyɪ (stressed form), ɔy (secondary form), tɔ (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ɔyɪ mun diɪ it nɔt mɪ', 'ɔy sɛz ɔyɪz bɪn bɪt a dɔnt nā hwɛdər ɔy hez'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as
'hez-tə bən dēm biəz ɣp jət? 'wiltə kum in?'

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *ði*,
ðə which are used as follows 'a didənt eks *ði*, həd *ði* nəiz',
'al gi ðə sɪf ə wəlpin ɪf dʒ dʒʌt liɡ huaiət.'

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jɪ*, accusative and
 dative *jə* as '*ji* *pɪp*k az ray bʌt apɪ az nət sə far ɣʌt', '*ji* na,
 last taim a sed *ji* mud diu *pisn*z', 'a tɛl *jə* wat *jɪd* beɾər bi
 kɪərɪfʌl'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people
 with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun '*it*' follows immediately
 after the personal pronouns *mə* *ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *ðət*
 as '*hez tə braut mət? nə əv nət braut ðət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person
 is — *hi* (*hi*), *fi* (*fi*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*,
her, *it* and the genitive *his*, *her*, *it* as — '*hi kənt gā bət wi*
kan', '*hi sed wi mʌd gā in*', '*fi wants tə nət mi*', '*fi kɪn kum*',
'it wɛnt dɪə ətə al əpɒltə'. '*Tɛl im əv sɪn ər*.' '*Briɪ ɪt bak*
wi dɪ.' '*Hiz fuuz ɪz tɔrbɪ əld*.' '*ɪt faðər wəz ə fɪpɒdɜ*.'

The plural of this pronoun is *ðē* (*ðe*, *ðə*), with accu-
 sative, genitive, and dative *ðem*, *ðəm*, *əm*, the latter being
 derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — '*a want tə bai t ɔrs bət dē wɛnt sɛl ɪt*',
'briɪ əm huɛn dē ər redi', '*ðəl siɪəli stɔp huail a ɡɪt dɪər*'.
'Tɛl dɛm tə kum nət tuðər fɔk.' 'Of them' is expressed by
ən əm, 'to them' by '*təl əm*', 'with them' by '*wɪ əm*', 'in them'
 by '*in əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ðɪsɛl* and
jərsɛl, *hiɜsɛl*, *hərsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ɣursɛlz*, *jərsɛlz*, *ðərsɛlz*. This
 relation may also be expressed by the simple personal
 pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — '*al ɪn gā ən liɡ*

mə dʏn. 'Sit jə dʏn ən mek jərsəl ət hɪəm.' 'Tel ɪm tə wɛf ɪm ɪt kɪfɪn.'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ðɪ*, *hɪz*, *hər* *ɪt*, *ɥwər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*mɪ faɖər sɛlt ə hɪəl flɔk ə fɪp jɪstədi*', '*hɪz tɛtɪz ərɪt wɥrɪp gɪtɪ ɥp bat ɥwər tɛtɪz ɔpɪn ər beɖər nə ðat!*' '*It faɖər wɔz ə fɪp dɔg*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *ɥwərz* *jɥwərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðɪs, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.

sɪk, *sɪf*, such.

sɪəm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hwɪə who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

hwat what.

hwedər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Hɪm ət dʏsɪt gɪt ɥp ɪn ə mɔrnɪn wɪl nɪvə gɪt twark dɛən*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

<i>a kym,</i>	<i>wī kymz (kym).</i>
<i>ḏyū kymz,</i>	<i>jī kym.</i>
<i>hī kymz,</i>	<i>ḏē kymz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kəm,</i>	<i>wī kəm.</i>
<i>ḏyū kəm,</i>	<i>jī kəm.</i>
<i>hī kəm,</i>	<i>ḏē kəm.</i>

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asl kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a myl kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a myl ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *let im kym* — *let əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *brn*, *worn*, *brckn*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bī* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

<i>am, az.</i>	<i>wī ər, wīər.</i>
<i>ḏyūiz, ḏyūz.</i>	<i>jī ər, jīər.</i>
<i>hī iz, hīz.</i>	<i>ḏē ər, ḏēər.</i>

Preterite.

a *waz* or *wəz*, *wī* *wār* or *wər*.

ḍyū *waz* or *wəz*, *jī* *wār* or *wər*.

hī *waz* or *wəz*, *ḍē* *wār* or *wər*.

The future is *as* *bī*, or *al* *bī*, the perfect *av* *bīn*, the pluperfect *ad* *bīn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lēt əm* *bī*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bīn*, the past *bīn*, infinitive *bi*, *bī*.

§ 455. The verb 'tə *hēv*' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a *hēv*, *av*. *wī* *hēv*, *wīv*.

ḍyū *hēz*, *ḍyuz*. *jī* *hēv*, *jīv*.

hī *hēz*, *hīz*. *ḍē* *hēv*, *ḍēv*.

Preterite.

a *hēd*, *ad*. *wī* *hed*, *wīd*.

ḍyū *hēd*, *ḍyud*. *jī* *hed*, *jīd*.

hi *hēd*, *hīd*. *ḍē* *hed*, *ḍēd*.

The imperative is *hēv*. In the future *hēv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'as *ə* *naut* *ə* *tə* *diy* *wi* *ə* *da*'. The present participle is *hēvin*, the past *hēd*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers Ags. Gr.³, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *i*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

bait, *bīət*, *bītn*, bite.

draiv, driev, dravn, drive.

raid, riəd, riðn, ride.

haid, hiəd, hiðn, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

flai, fliu, flōn, vb. fly.

friz, friəz, frəzn, vb. freeze.

krīp, krīəp, krəpn, vb. creep.

Note. *tfiuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bīnd, band, bʏn(d), bind.

drīyk, drayk, drʏyk, drink.

fīnd, fan(d), fʏn(d), find.

klim, klam, klʏm, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

sīp, say, sʏp, sing.

frīyk, frayk, frʏyk, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hēlp, mīlk, swalō* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

bʏrst, brast, brəsn, burst.

fait, faut, fight.

ren, ran, ren, run.

pr̥est, pr̥ast, pr̥esn, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, ē, o*).

bīər, biər, bərn, bear.

br̥ek, brak, br̥ək, break.

kʏm, kəm, kʏmt, come.

stīəl, stiəl, staun, steal.

Note. **fār* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forn* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kət*, *kutə*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ē*, *e*).

et, *et*, *etn*, eat.

gīt, *gat*, *gītə*, get.

giv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

sīt, *sat*, *sītə*, sit.

trəd, *trīəd*, *trədə*, tread.

līg, *lē*, *lēn*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sīn*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

drā, *drīy*, *drān*, draw.

grīov, *grīov*, *grōvə*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīəd*, *stūdə*, stand.

swīar, *swīar*, *sworn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wef* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *bliy*, *blān*, blow.

fō, *fēl*, fall.

hōd, *hēld*, *hōdə*, hold.

kra, *kriy*, *krān*, crow.

mā, *miy*, *mān*, mow.

prā, *prīy*, *prān*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. **ƿχ*, as for example OE. *þynćan* *þuhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *əd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

briȝ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þiȝk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

driəd, *driədȝd*, *driədȝd*, dread.

dȝut, *dȝutȝd*, *dȝutȝd*, doubt.

grȝut, *grȝutȝd*, *grȝutȝd*, grunt.

skōd, *skōdȝd*, *skōdȝd*, scald.

snørt, *snørtȝd*, *snørtȝd*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bēnd*, *bēnt*, *bēnt*, *bīld*, *bīlt*, *bīlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

hīȝr, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katf, *katf*, *katf*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

sēl, *sēlt*, *sēlt*, sell.

skēl, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

fain, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dȝst*, dare.

kan, *kȝd*, can.

mē, *mūd*, may.

myn, *mūd*, must.

sal, *sūd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, *wəz*, *bīn*, be.

gaŋ } *wənt*, *gān*, go.
gā }

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-lī* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hōdnlī* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

īvər ever, *jans* once, *jīstodī* yesterday, *jīt* yet, *nīvər* never, *nū* now, *sīən* soon, *tūdōdē* the other day, *tōdē* to-day, *tōmūərən* to-morrow, *tōnīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēn* again, *əteftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *ēbm* direct, straight, *fōrət* forward, *hām* home, *hīər* here, *jōndə* yonder, *sūmwər* somewhere, *ðīər* there, *hwər* where, *əwē* away, *ūt ə gīt* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hōdnlī* continually, *hū* how, *nā* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wil* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

auo over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mītf* much, *tōrb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənyf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —

auo over, *bī* by, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *əftər* after, *fər*, *fə* for, *frē*, *frə* from, *ī*, *īn* in, *ən* on, *tūl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *ʏndər* under, *ʏp* up, *ʏt* out, *wei*, *wī* with, *prīʏ* through, *əbʏn* above, *əbʏt* about, *əbʏv* above, *əfʏər* before, *əgēn* against, *əməp* among, *əstīəd* *ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətʌwīn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *ēls* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hyu* how, *səpʏəz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bīkəs because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sə* so, *hwēn* when, *hwēdər* whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hyrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *dīormi*, *ō*, *ʏu*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidʒīʏ, *ē* lord, *lōvīuz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sīk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə *fam*, *gīt* *əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatŭvə, nē, lrd.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, hōlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīən, hwift.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't mais hez itŭ ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd', 'bird flīŭ rīt auə uuər hīədʒ', 'a priu ə stīən intət wəʔər'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī mī ə sŭp ə wəʔər', 'həz-tə gīn im aŭf', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv sŭm milk tət kaʔ'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər faʔər diuər', 'mī muʔər klŭək', 'smīps hamer', but 'twenti-nainf ə mē', 'ə bŭnf ə red flŭəʔərʒ'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf ə pŭnd ə bŭʔər', 'ə bīt ə mīʔət', 'ə skŭər ə tētīʒ'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə rad klŭək, wī hwait rībənʒ'. 'ə wētli rŭəd', 'ə gərt lələpīn dəg', 'ə ranīn strīəm ə wəʔər'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kwār to hār əv hīz gān əwē wīyut kymən to sē əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēdər lēt to nūt'. 'Dīs iz ə tərbl derti nūt'. 'Jər liavīn auə sīən'. But I have often heard 'hīpīn bak rēdər'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i plīəzəz'. 'Its nət rūt to diy dat.' 'Wī paut ə kymən, büt twēdər wəz sīə derti, wī kydūt.' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā yut ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sīy əwē ən dōnt bi flēt ə mi', but 'lēt im gay if i wants to'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tōkīn əbyut jə, hwen jī kom in'. 'Triəkl kom ranīn dyun twō.' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'dēv kymt hīəm ət last', 'a gat krəpīn intəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hīz gān to sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt' but 'To sēl dat əd bi ə lē'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-to kymən?' 'dyz-to pīyk az rūt?' 'did 'man sē sīə?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hīm ət līvz ə gyl laif, iz siyər to liv wīl', 'wi ət nāz im' sē dats ə māpmənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz it hīm ət nəkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jūst to nū up Teibə wē' or 'ə man a jūst' etc., but 'ən āld wymən ət nīt bupīn ə dē lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'h_i s_{ed} wi m_{yd} in g_ā w_i h_{im}', 'a p_{iyk} ap_n j_{or} r_ū', 'a n_ā hi p_{aut} i w_{or} k_{ym}on'.

In interrogative sentences, where, h_wā, h_wāt, h_war, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'h_wā izt? 'h_war h_{ed} w_i g_{it}n t_{yl}? 'h_wen er j_o k_{ym}on əg_ēn?'

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if θ_u s_{ez} θ_{at} θ_uuz r_{ay}', 'if i k_{ōz} h_{ior} a_{sl} br_{ek} iz n_{ek} f_{or} i_m', 'if ad ə p_{aut} i w_{az}nt k_{ym}in a w_{ad}nt ə r_ūst_{it} θ_{at} b_{it} ə m_{yt}n'.

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am d_zyst fl_ēn 'krāz. J_i n_ā h_wēn 'k_{or}n_z k_{ym}on up p_{ri}n_g 'gr_{und} laik n_u, d_e k_{ym}z ən h_{au}ks i_t up w_i θ_{or} b_īks.

S_jə a g_{it} 'g_{un} ən h_{ev} ə b_{ay} ət əm t_ə fl_ē əm. Av b_{in} w_ēt_{in} f_{or} əm ə t_morn_{in}, b_{at} h_{ev}nt k_{ilt} jan — θ_{or} s_ə n_āin. θ_{or} t_{or}b_l k_{yn}n i_z krāz.

H_wa_{il} ə t_{ud}əz ər h_{au}k_n ən p_{rau}ən i_{nt}ət gr_{und}, jan ər t_u s_{its} i_t t_{rit}aps, ən w_{at}s_{əz} ən k_{ōz} ut i_f θ_{əz} ɛn_i d_ēnd_zər. ən h_wēn θ_{or} əts f_{id}n əm_{ay} t'_{kor}n h_{ez} i_n əm_{uf}, d_ē g_{āz} ən t_āks

*tuðor pljos fər ðe myð siuərli bi huyərt jan məd piyk. Its oləz
 həst if jan kan to liəv ə bərd liqn dīəd ən tšild, fə thuwik ənz
 ər tərbl flēt əv ə dīəd ən. A kydyt hit nīn ən əm ðis mornīn,
 sīə a kilt ən āld blak hən ən styk hər ðiər fər ə flē krū. fīl
 mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛni ə ðər.” “But what a waste!”
 “Nē Nē, wišl it tmjət fər yuər dīnə, ən mak tšlēkrū yut ət
 skīn. Apn iłl sarə əs varə wil.”*

II.

*ē ðər war sūm kwīər əd fək, ət jiust to liv yp Teibo
 wē, rit əmay tšēlz. ðe selt ə lək ə sip frə taim to taim ən
 wī baut ə gūd fiu əv əm.*

*ðər wəz ən āld mən ən iz waif ən ə fiu barnz. Jā ðe tlad
 həd kynt təl yuər pljos əbyut ə sip ə sūmət ə ðat mak, ən əz
 it wəz əməst tē taim, a baut hi myð əz wīl həv sūm əz nət.
 Ili wəz sily dyun bit tēbl ən a wəz dzyst gān to lē 'kləp
 huwən i sprīəd yut biəp hīz armz ən sēd. “Nēər maind fə kləp
 ə klīəp fə mī. A want nīə kləp ətə. Az nət ə prqud fēlə.”
 Sīə hi dīd wiyyut.*

*ənyðər ðe huwən tmjəstər həd sūm bīznəs ðiər ən aīl in
 prēmīst to gay to sī əm, wī biəp sēt əf to spēnd 'dē wi əm.
 Ji nā it tīək ə laīl taim to gīt to Teibo bit trēn, ən ðen wīd
 kwait prī mail to gay ətəp ə ðat. ən huwən wī gat ðiər ðər
 wəz sīk ə skraflmənt ən ə hēbē gān ən, ət wī fəərli wundərt
 wat it wəz ə əbyut — wī war kwait kapt! Bat wī fan ət
 ðe war katšīn tšip it kītsn. Sīə wī nəkt ən nəkt ən nəkt, ən
 ət ləst tūld wymən lēt əs in — ən siuərli a nīvə sū sitf ə
 derti rym i ə mī bərn dēz! Tīəl pljos wəz blak, ivrīlīy liqn
 haustraū, 'tīəbl ənt said, 'tšēərz ə brəkən ər liqn ən ðər baks,
 jā bit hīər, ənyðə bit ðiər! A myð tak mī bənət ən kləp əf,
 ən huwən ðe wār tīən əf, naut əd sarə byt tlasəz myð. trai əm
 ən — ai ivrī jan ən əm!*

an den dīnə kəm. Tāld wumən nāīn at wī wər siyər to kym, hēd pūt ə lēg ə mūtū it ūbm trūt əfūr an kīpt it rēstlīn hwail wī gat đīr, an đat wəz ɔməst nīon!

av kuərs it wəz əz təf əz hən mūt, bat fī kīpt prədūt wī ə fūrək to sī if it wəz dīon "Riəlf hāld! a dīy laik ə bit ə mūt." Imjəstər hēd gān qut wī ə frand dzyt əfūr dīnə, an tāld wumən paut at hīd gān əwē fə gūd an sēd "Hwail! if ail ə nān at hīd bīn gān əwē fər iz dīnə, a wadht ə rēstlīt đat bīt ə mūtū."

III.

Jī nā ūp Kēndl wē it āld dēz, sūm at fōk war ə gē bīt kwīrə nər wat jan mūd mīt wī nūwədəz.

Wī līt in ə narə stauənlī fyt in mak əv ə dēl at stretfī rīt ūp nərþ Teibə wē, an wēnt dūn sūp ɔməst to Sēbər. Klās to hwar ūər farm lē, đər līt sīk ə kwīrlī āld kypī, an āld man at nīon ə Wīl an iz waiif Bēlə.

Wīl ɔ ləz wīar an āld bəks hat, nə matər hwēdər it rēnd hēld ə snād, ai! hī ɔləz hēd it wī him, an it wəz mīr laik ə lail tīmlə gān əbyut bī itsēl nər aut ēls at akū pīyk ə. ē hwat! mēnī an mēnī ə taim hīz kymt in an sītū izsēl dūn bīt faīər dzyt ēbm ənēst mī əv ə nūt, hwēn tmīsəs wəz dīon əd dzybz ər apū fēlīn pīyz ūp rēdər, an aid kymt in frət fīld.

Dūn wēnt iz hat, bī hīz said, ətəp at flīyər an đēn wī jūst to hēv sīk ə krak əbyut wēdər, 'krəps, ənt lītəst nīuz frə Kēndl, bat mīst əv ɔ — əbyut āld taimz. Av əft hard im tēl at hūy hwēn Bēlə an i war nəbat dzyt marīt, an đēd gēa fīu fōk əbyut 'plīəs, at Wīl hēd gītū ə gərt sawadʒ dəg to flē bēgəz an ɔ sītʃ taghts əwē wī. Jā dē hī wəz gān to Kēndl tət markət an lēft Bēlə ələn wī 'dəg.

"Nūy tak kīr an hwatīvər đūy dūz līəv 'dəg ələn. Đū mōnt tūtʃ it.

If it wants to kum in, let it kum in, an dont do lig a hand out." Sio hi swind hiz wēz bēnast rūod to Kendl.

Efter id gan Belə began to work. si sarəd thenz an pigz an did menī udər əd dzəbz ət ə nā naut əbūt. Nju 'dɔg lē dzʏst it diuərstjəd əmakəlī in ər rūod əz si wəz kymən in an ʏt, sɪə si ɬaut "Hwat al nīwə bi flēt bi aut sɪk əz ɔtəz, it mʏd gay ʏt ə tʏgɪdər, an ɔɣən a sʏdnt bi fast wɪ it!"

Sio si gāt 'bɪzm an mɪəd ə bay ət it. Bat 'dɔg dʏund ər, an mɪəd ər lig ətəp ət flʏwər fər ɪwə sə lay. si dʏsnt stər ə lɪm ə dɪɣ aut əls, si wəz kwait kapt.

It wəz gɪtn rēdər lɪət hwən Wɪl gat hɪəm an hwən i dɪd gɪt intət hʏus, i sɛd "Hwat ə tɛld ɔɣ wat mʏd sɪwərɫi hʏpən ɪf ɔɣ mɛdɫt wɪ ɔtət dɔg. ɔn sʏd ə lɛft it əlɪən!"

an hwat Belə wəz rēdi ə kwɪli əld bədɣ hɔrsɛɫ. si ɣʏst tə sɛ ət si gat sʏmɔt tə it, hwən si wəz hʏpɔrt, wɛnt tə bɛd əz sɪən əz ɪwər it wəz dark, an gat up it mɔrnɪn hwən it wəz lɪt, an si wəz fɛəli waknt! Ai! an sɪd nɪt bʏmp an prau əbūt fər ɪwər an ɪwə!

Wɪl wəz ɔləz gɔrnən laɪk, ɪf aut wɛnt ray ər ɬɪpɣ dɪdnt kwait ɫɪəz ɪm. If 'pɪgz hɛd gɪtn kramɫt ʏt ət hʏɫz ər 'kai hɛd gɪtn ɬɪɣ ə hʏɫ it hɛdɣ hɪd sɛ "Dam ɔə hwats tə dɪən tɫaɪk ə ɔtəz fə! ɣən məd mɛk nɪə dau ətə wɪ sɪk əz ɔɪ." ɔn Belə wɪ ər ɬɪn swɪɔkɪn əld wɔɪs əd ɬaɪp ʏp "Waiə waiə Wɪl, ɪts nɪə ɣʏd ətə i swɪɔrɪn ət əm, ɪf ɔu wɛnt mɛnd hɛdɣəz an mɛk tʏɫz sɪə ət ɔə kənt gɪt ʏt."

Jə dē Wɪl wəz ɣən tə Kendl, an Belə wantɪd sʏm əɫɣ ɪwə sə. Bat hi wantɪd ə ɬɪɣ an sʏm klɪəz, an ɬaut ə naut əls nɛdər. Sio si sɛd "Nju hwatɪwə ɔɣ dʏz, dɔnt fəɣɪt tə brɪp ɔɔr əɫɣ ət a tɛlt ɔə əbūt, frə Kendl." "Nē nē naut ə ɔtət mak i kʏm ɪntəl ʏwər hʏus. Asɫ brɪp naut hɪəm nɔbət ə ɬɪɣ an ə ɬər ə brɪtɣəz!"

IV.

*Its a tərbl̩ lay taim sən ai wɛnt tə sku:l ən pɪnz hɛz
 ɡɪt̩ ə ɡʊd bɪt altɔ:t əz jan mɔd sē. Itwɔz ə lay wɛ ʃɔr, bat
 əf wi wɛnt i ɔməst ɔ wɛdɔrz, nɔt laik barɪz muɔdɛz ɔts flɛt
 ə kɔtsɪn ʔə dɪɔps ə kɔld, bɪkɔs ɪts ə rɛdɔr wɛll̩ ən ə dɔrti mɔrnɪn!
 Wi wɛnt rɪt sɪən, nɪvɔr ɛstɔr ɛt; fɔr wɪd kwɔɪt prɪ mɔɪl tə
 ɡay — ən wɛn wɪd ɡɪt̩ tə Liunz brɪɡ, wi wɔrɪt sɔ mɪts̩ əz
 hɔf wɛ ʃɔr. Bat hwats ʔat tɔl ə skraɪ ə barɪz! Hwɔɪlz wi
 juust tə ɡay rɛdɔr pɔpɔnli — nɔt sɔ fast əz wi sʊd ə dɪən,
 ɔr apɪ ə laɪl ən mʊd hɪj bɔk rɛdɔr, ən tʊdɔrz ɔd ɡay bɔk tə
 lɛt ɪm. 'Bɛnɔst rʊd, əz av sɛd ɔfʊɔr, wɔz strɛk aʊə Liunz
 Brɪɡ ən ʔɛn tɔt rɪt. ən ə kwɪɔli ɔld spɔt 'brɪɡ wɔz. It wɔz
 sɔ nərə ɔt nɔə kart i ɔ Haugɪl, Sɛbɔr, ə Teɪbɔ, kʊd ə ɡɪt̩
 aʊt. It mʊd sɪuɔli ə bɪn mʊd ɔfʊɔ fɔk nɪn hʊt tə bɪld brɪɡz!*

*Hʊn wi tɪəʃt əlay prɪt sn̩ ɪv ə kɔld wɪntɔr mɔrnən,
 hwɛn ɪvri bʊn ən brɔns̩ fɛɔrli hʊp dʊm wɪt rag, ən jan kʊdɪt
 tɛl hwat jan wɔz wɔkɪn ən. Jans ə wɔz ɡɔn ən ɔfʊɔ tʊdɔz
 pɔpɔn ɔbʊt əz laɪl barɪz ɔft dɪn, hwɛn a tʊmɪt slɔp aʊɔr hɪɔd
 fɔrɔt ɪntɔl ə laɪl ɡʊtɔ ɔt lɛ ɪn ɪvɔr rʊd ɔ kwɔt wɛ sn̩, ən
 mɪ bɪɡ brʊdɔr hɛd tə kʊm ən pʊu mɪ ɪt. ən ə bɪɡ las ɔt
 juust tə ɡɔ wɪ ɔs, kɔd mɪ ɪv sɪts̩ nɪəmz ən sɛd "ɛ ʔɪnz naut
 nɔbɔt ə laɪl mɔʃlɪn ɛstɔr ɔ ʔɪn ɪz. ʔɪl nɪvɔ dɪn tə ɡay ən
 wi ús, lɪkɪn sɪk ən ɛbm̩ əz ʔɪ dʊz. ʔɪn mʊn ɡa hɪm ən
 ɡɪt sum draɪ klɪəz ɔl ɔpɔd tɔ!"*

*Men̩ ə taim wɪv bɪn lɪt ɔt sku:l, frɔ wɔtsɪn flɔɪl fɪtɪnz
 ɔt ran hɪɔr ʃɔr ən ɪvri wɔr ɪt sn̩. Jan mʊd ɔlɔz kɛn 'bɔrdz
 bɪt marks ə ʃɔr tɪəz, mɪɔr laik ə fʊɔrk wi prɪ ɡrɛnz tɔlt nɔr
 aʊt ɛls ə n̩. Trɔbɪts ən hɔɔrz mɪəstli wɛnt prauɪn prɪu tsn̩
 rɪt sɪən, ɔməst ɔfʊɔr 'bɔrdz wɔr ɪp vɔlaɪk! Ai! hwat av n̩n
 ɔm bɪ fɛɔr frɔzn̩ tə dɪɔp, p̩ɔr laɪl pɪnz! Trɔbɪt fɪtɪnz wɔr laik
 kɔt fɪtɪnz fɔr ɔ twarɪd, jan ɛbm̩ ɔnɛnst tʊdɔ. wi mʊdɔr bɪhɪnt
 tʃɔrst tʊu, ən rɛdɔr ɔtɪwɪn bɪɔp ən ɔm, wi apɪ tʃaʊɔrɪp fʊt tɔt*

rit er tat left. an it waz wara kwjer at wen jan felad om a lay wē, jun kumt töl a plās hwar o tfitinz stopt wiqut liævin a sipl trās. Bat vœlaik trabit hēd lopp a bit, a purpæs to madl jə, an waz liækin strek at jə priu tmist.

V.

a gud fiu barnz juust to dgojn us tydō said a Linuz Brig az wi went tat skul, apn fauertj at taimz. T lasaz, mīost an om dēsant hwaist lail piyz went strek djar apn stopn to gidar ad fluuærz i sūmā taim, er ppu æwē tljæz frē a guul fluuær tē sī hwat mak æv a luvō dō wā gān to gīt; 'tiyklar tēljær saudžær sēljær, ričsman pūorman begōman pīf'. Bat us ladz war a gēō bit mēor lif nār jan a dōr. Nyu rit dūun i Haugil dō waz a torbl kaykært āld felā at kīpt a farm, an liēt djar wī hiž waij, at waz vulaik a marā fə hīm i kwjēli wēz. Ji nā hī hēd olāz bīn a warā sārli bōdi, an nobat griu wur az i gat āldær. æv kūars boiz er olāz up to sūm māpmōnt er ydær, an wi oft pōpt abūt an plēd triks an im, a purpæs to plēg im. Den id kum qut swjærin at hid diu o maks a piyz töl æs, if i kyd nobat gīt hāld an æs. æwē wid ran quær tomibugz fukū up an dūun az wi went an hīm krīpin aluy an sakīn iz fīst. Hi nīvō katst nīn an æs, wi war sō lif an hīm sō hærplf. Av hārd sē at jans wōn plūuin 'plūu gat stēkt, an wadut gay stō, sīō hi punst it rit wīl wī hiž būt to mēk it an liōmt hižsēl fər i vō sō lay eftær.

anuda dē 'pigz warnt dūun džust wat i wantīd, sīō hī gev om a gud punfīn wi hiž būts an mīōd om skwēl, hwail tald wūmōn paūt hī mūd bi sīuærli gān to kīl i vri jan an om.

Sīō qut fī kōm tē sī hwat 'skrau waz o abūt, an sēd "If jə want to kīl dōr pigz al fēts jə a naif?"

Bat hwēn wī hēd gītū tat skul wī satlt dūun fēærli hwaist, an mīōstli dīd az wi war tēlt. Wī lurnt to rīd rait an rakū

— *nat vara mitf els. o ðar at liſt awē fro Haugjil juust to tak ðar dīnəz deſt up i ðar tēmibagz an hiy 'bagz rit alay twō. Sūm barūz oft həd triəkl paiz at ðar myðərz həd həkht fər əm, an 'triəkl kəm yut an ran dīun twō, sio at jan fēli klugd tūl, if jan nobot lənd əgēn it.*

VI.

Nyu apn jil bīpk eftə o ə telt ji tūdə nit, at wi nīvər həd eni halidēz ətə, bat ðats nət kwait triu hūivər. Wi həd tūu ə prī it jīər, bat nət hōf sə mēni əz barūz gīts nyuədēz.

'Gørtəst dē əv o wəz barən-yut-dē — tfift ə nəvembə. ðen wi ələs tīək gūl kīər tə gīt tət skūl rit sīən, an nīəbədi wəz lītə bat 'mīəstər. 'Big lads juust tə gay in fərst əv o, ðen ʊs lail əns fəldə eftər əm, an ðen wi klaſt 'diuər təl an bard it sio at nīəbədi at wəz yut kūl gīt in! Varə sīən tmīəstər wad kym an liſt 'diuəsneḱ, bat ðat wəz o tə nīə purpəs hwatīvə, sio hi liukt in priu twīndəz əz if i wantīd tə nā hwat wəz gāu əm. ðen 'bigəst an 'bauldəst at ladz wad təl im if i didyt giv əm o halidē dēd ran strēk awē. Sio hi prēmīst an ətləst wi əpūt dīuər. əv kīərs hi wəz əz fēn tə gīt əf wark əz wi war, fər i laikt naut bətər nər tə gay samənfiſin it Liun.

A nā wīl an əld say at bīgīnz —

"Rīmembə rīmembə tfift ə Nəvembə

'Kīy an iz trēn həd laik tə bī slēn."

Av fərgitū ət rəst ənt, bat wi war tərbl fənd ənt, an juust tə sīy it əbyut 'barən-yut-dē.

Jī nā nyu fək sīmz tə həv hwait fəgitū hūy tə mak ə tīyn, jan nīvə hīəz naut at ə fēər ər at tʃərtʃ ər enīvər, at snūndz hōf əz gūd əz yuər əld nərþ-kyntri tīynz sītʃ əz 'Djə kən Dʒən Pil' ər 'Mərīli danst 'kwēkəz waif' ər aut laik 'Hvən

ðe maiti trumpat syundz' er eni o ðar grand ald tiunz. Ðaz naut bot lail biþs o falaldormants — þipz jan hīaz tādē an fōgits to mōra.

Tsekat taim at wi barð tniastar ut waz 'twēntinaīnþ o mē. Ðen ivri jan an as hēd o jakbōb er lail biþ o jak an wi say "Jakbōb dē twēntinaīnþ o mē, if jo dont gi as o halidē wil o ran awē."

Sīa wi gat mudo halida. Bat wi nīra þaut so mītf av it, az tīft o nāvēmba.

VII.

Tomās Wīlsn.

*Tomās Wīlsn o butþa o mōri ald lad,
Hicēn hī kīlz o gud sīp, it mēks im fīl glad,
Hi kīps o gud as, an ī fīdz it rit wēl
an it kariz him — o hīz gud mūtū to sēl.
Tami faldaralārālaudē!*

*It hēz tūn gōrt hampaz, jan hīp an ītf said,
an o dōykī so stray, it wōd fēas wīnd er taid
an ðear ðūz hī murtf, so nōbl an grand
It kariz iz mūtū priu Haugīl an Bland.*

*Jā fain sumō mōrn i ðo mūnþ o Džīulai
Tomās kūnz wi hīz mūtū an ēks as to bai
Hi sēz at its gud — nīa bēþa kī bi
an hīar īz o fain biþ o siust fō ði.*

*Ðīaz Siuzn hīz waif fīz gītū kwait fat
Wi ītn sīp hēdz, bīsaīd gīvīn tot kat.
fī sēz to hev o butþaz o varo gud þīy
Bīkōs fī hēz ofn hār pan fō to slīy.*

Bat ðior iz ə mán i livz i Sebor tyn
Hi butfɔz ɔnd hāks ə hɪz mɪət up ɔn dɪn
Hi kōz Tɔmɔs Wilsɔn ə tʃɪət ɔn ə nēv
ət mɔrtfɔz əbʊt wi hɪz dɔɪkɪ sɔ brēv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

Bɛʃɪ buntɪn K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.

Bɪbɪbɛk *Totanus Hypoleuca*.

Blakɪ (also *Blakbɔrd*) *Turdus Merula*.

Blak-kap K. *Parus Major*.

Bliu-kap K. P. *Cæruleus*.

Bttɪ-tɪt K. P. *Caudatus*.

Bulflɪnʃ *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.

Dabtʃɪk *Podiceps Minor*.

Daup-krā }
Dauk-krā K. } *Corvus Cornix*.

Dɪvlɪn *Cypselus Apus*.

Dʒami-krēn K. }
 — *lay-legz* K. }
 — *lay-nek* } *Ardea Cinerea*.

Dʒini-reiltɛl *Ruticilla Phænicura*.

Felfā(r) *Turdus Pilaris*.

Gauldflɪnʃ *Fringilla Carduelis*.

Grē-lɪnət F. *Cannabina*.

Grmlɪnət F. *Chloris*.

Hak *Falco* sp.

Hɛdʒsparə *Accentor Modularius*.

Hylət *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.

Kijfjfo Alcedo Ispida.

Körn-kręək Ortygometra Crex.

Krā Corvus sp.

Kyfst Columba palumbus.

Magpai }
Magi K. } Pica Caudata.

Maləd Anas Boschas.

Milər-pyüm Sylvia trochilus.

Mñərbərd Lagopus Scoticus.

Nit-hāk Caprimulgus Europæus.

Partridž Perdix Cinereus.

Pluvə Charadrius Pluvialis.

Raitinlark = *Bęşi Bųntin*.

Rijyunz! Turdus Torquatus.

Rəbın Erythacus Rubecula.

Skailark Alauda Cristata.

Snaip Gallago Media.

Sparə Passer Domesticus.

Spipk Fringilla Cælebs.

Stəm-tsət K. }
 — -tsək } Saxicola Œnanthe.

Strəzmənr K. Sylvia Undata.

ſipstə Sturnus Vulgaris.

Tiłlark Anthus Pratensis.

Tiuit Vanellus Cristatus.

Təmtit Parus sp.

Tſitſi Troglodytes Vulgaris.

brəs! Turdus Musicus.

brųf T. Viscivorus.

Waterkra Cinclus Aquaticus.

Watshen Gallinula Chloropus.

Wılıwagtēl Motacilla Yarellii.

Blū M. Campestris.

Jalə M. Sulphurea.

Wīlūwīket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

Wydkək Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bīānflūə Bellis Perennis.

Brakŋ 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

Briām Sarothamnus Scoparius.

Briər Rubus Fruticosus.

Byrdək Arctium Lappa.

Dədqrigərs Briza Media.

Dəkŋ Rumex sp.

Elər Alnus Glutinosa.

Esp Populus Tremula.

Eŋ Fraxinus Excelsior.

Fītŋ Vicia sp.

Fūəlfīt Tussilago farfara.

Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.

Gūl Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Havər Avena sp.

Həlin Ilex aquifolium.

Iəstərledž Polygonum Bistorta.

Jak Quercus robur.

Kabīŋ Cabbage.

Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.

Kēŋ Heracleum Sphondylium.

Klavə Trifolium sp.

Krā-tīəz Orchis Masculula etc.

Līŋ Calluna Vulgaris.

Məs any Muscineæ.

Mufrəm Agaricus.

Ō nūt Conopodium Denudatum.

Nētl Urtica sp.

Padəkstīəl Agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rād fayks Polygonum Persicaria.

Slīə Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Tāimliy Erica Cinerea.

Wīlə Salix sp.

Hwīn Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (b), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (y) o, ō, p, r, s, f, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, hw, z (z̄), (a), ə (e).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>a</i> pron. I.
 <i>ā</i> vb. owe § 65.
 <i>adl</i> vb. earn § 61.
 <i>ai</i> pron. I.
 <i>ai</i> interj. yes.
 <i>aīdl</i> adj. idle § 121.
 <i>aīs</i> sb. ice § 121.
 <i>airī</i> sb. ivy § 121.
 <i>aīon</i> sb. iron § 121.
 — adj. iron.
 <i>aks</i> sb. axe § 60.
 <i>āld</i> adj. old § 67.
 <i>altər</i> vb. alter § 62.
 <i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar § 62.
 <i>am</i> vb. am.
 <i>ān</i> adj. own § 66.
 — vb. own § 66.
 <i>antəz</i> conj. in case § 63 Note.
 <i>ayz</i> sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.
 <i>apl</i> sb. apple § 60.
 <i>apn</i> conj. perhaps.
 — <i>ark</i> see <i>mīalark</i>.
 <i>arm</i> sb. arm § 60.
 <i>arə</i> sb. arrow § 60.</p> | <p><i>as-būard</i> sb. box for keeping ashes
 in §§ 70, 234.
 <i>ask</i> sb. newt § 60 Note.
 <i>asltinþ</i> molar tooth § 61.
 <i>aslttr</i> axletree § 60.
 <i>afəz</i> sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.
 <i>awl</i> sb. awl § 113.
 <i>aut</i> sb. anything § 114.
 <i>auə</i> 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.
 <i>auəliuk</i> vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

 <i>bad</i> adj. bad § 64.
 <i>badlaik</i> adj. ugly § 64.
 <i>badli</i> adj. ill § 63.
 <i>badžər</i> sb. 1. small corn dealer
 etc.; 2. badger § 62.
 <i>bag</i> sb. bag § 61.
 <i>bai</i> vb. buy § 124.
 <i>baicwrd</i> sb. byword, saying § 124.
 <i>baid</i> vb. hide, wait § 121.
 <i>bait</i> vb. bite § 121.
 <i>bar</i> sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.
 — vb. fasten (a door) § 62.
 <i>bargin</i> sb. bargain § 62.
 <i>bark</i> sb. bark.</p> |
|---|--|

- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bārəl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batjnz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batf sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstə sb. holster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
bəd sb. bed § 40.
bək sb. brook § 42.
bēlkər sb. a huge ungainly object.
bēli sb. belly § 42.
bēlīz sb. bellows.
bēlār vb. bellow, roar.
bēnd vb. bend § 43.
bēnf sb. bench § 311.
bēnt sb. bent grass.
bēyk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bēri sb. bury.
bēriin sb. funeral.
bētər adj. better § 40.
betə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *betərmər hūuzəz*, *betərmər fōk*.
bētīn sb. food by the way § 53.
bī prep. by, adv. by.
bīgīn vb. begin § 29.
bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.
bīkəs conj. because.
bīld vb. build.
bīlēy vb. belong § 44.
bīl-hīnk sb. billbook § 29.
bīnd sb. bind § 32.
bīyk sb. bench § 34.
bīnk sb. book § 102.
(tə)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bīznəs sb. business § 36.
bīək sb. beak § 136, III.
 — vb. bake § 131.
bīəm sb. beam § 137.
bīən sb. bone § 134.
bīənfaīə sb. bonfire § 134.
bīənflūə sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.
bīərd sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bīəst sb. beast § 136, III.
bīət vb. beat § 137.
bīəp pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhaiv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
 — adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.
bladər sb. noise § 62.
 — vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blaið adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbəri sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blədər sb. bladder § 45.
blēs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butler) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blīnd adj. blind § 32.
būlk sb. bulk § 71.
būml vb. hungle spoil § 77.
būmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
būndl sb. bundle § 72.
būnf sb. bunch § 73 Note.
būr sb. burr § 71.

- burðək* sb. burdock § 71.
burn vb. burn.
bʏf sb. bush § 71 Note.
bʏtə sb. butter § 70.
bʏtəfag sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.
bʏu sb. bough § 108.
bʏunplʏu a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.
bʏus sb. cowstall § 107, I.
bʏut sb. boot § 107, I.
bʏərd sb. board § 140, I.
bʏət sb. boat § 142.
bakl sb. buckle § 95.
 — sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.
bər sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
bərlər (aut) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.
dāb vb. daub § 65.
dafl vb. stun § 60.
daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
daik sb. ditch § 121.
dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.
dənət sb. neerdoweel § 64.
dar vb. dare § 60.
darlʏn sb. darling § 60.
daulʏ adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.
dəg vb. water § 31.
dē sb. day § 51.
dēl sb. dale § 52.
dēzd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
dij sb. noise § 35.
dif sb. dish.
difklʏut sb. dishcloth.
din vb. do § 102.
diwər sb. door.
dīəd adj. dead § 137.
dīəf adj. deaf § 137.
 — vb. deafen.
dīəm sb. dame § 133.
dīəmskʏul sb. ladies school § 133.
dīəp sb. death § 137.
dī vb. die § 93.
dīd sb. deed § 92, II.
dədər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
dədʒ vb. walk at a half run § 86.
dəg sb. dog § 79.
dək vb. cut short § 79.
dəkʏ sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
dən vb. don § 79.
dōn sb. dawn § 98 Note.
dōnt vb. indic. pres. don't.
dṛā vb. draw § 65.
dṛablt adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.
dṛai adj. dry.
dṛaiv vb. drive § 121.
dṛāp vb. drawl § 69.
dṛī adj. tedious, slow § 90.
dṛijyk vb. drink § 32.
dṛīəd vb. dread § 135, I.
dṛīəm vb. dream § 137.
dṛuf vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.
dṛūun vb. drown § 109 Note.
dṛūut sb. drought § 249 Note.
dṛūuzʏ adj. drowsy § 111.
dṛvs vb. dress § 57, II.
dʏk sb. duck § 76.
dʏst sb. dust § 76.
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
dʏuk vb. dive § 111.
dʏut vb. doubt § 111 Note.
dʏv sb. dove § 76.
dweɪnʏl vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.
dʒakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
dʒamʏ laynək sb. heron § 62.
dʒanək sb. honest, proper § 64.
dʒʏst adv. just.
əbm sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

- ēbm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk*
ēbm ofuor jā § 40.
ēdār pro. either § 51.
 — conj. either § 51.
ēfta adv., prep. after § 42.
ēftanīan sb. afternoon § 42.
eg sb. egg § 41.
egskel sb. eggshell § 41.
egon vb. incite § 41.
eks vb. ask § 47.
ēl sb. ale § 52.
ēldin sb. fuel § 41.
ēlin (*āld e*) a cake similar to
 mince pie, made at Christmas.
ēlar sb. alder § 40.
ēnd sb. end § 43.
ēri adj. fresh, windy § 52.
esp sb. aspen § 42.
ēs sb. ash-tree § 42.

faðar sb. father § 60.
fāðar adv. farther §§ 60, 68.
fadž sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.
farðin sb. farthing.
fafl vb. waste time, trifle § 64.
faīar sb. fire § 124.
fataldarmants sb. rubbish, cheap
 knickknacks.
fāld sb. farmyard § 67.
fala adj. fallow § 60.
fasn vb. fasten § 60.
faf vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.
fat sb. fat.
 — adj. fat § 60 Note.
faur num. four.
fautīn num. fourteen.
fauti num. forty.
fēðar sb. feather § 40.
fēðart adj. fledged § 40.
fēklas adj. worthless, shiftless.
fēl sb. fell, hill § 41.
fēlfā sb. fieldfare.
fēla sb. fellow § 41.
fēn adj. glad, delighted § 51.
fēnd vb. provide for § 44.

fēr sb. fair.
fētl up get ready, prepare, put in
 order § 40.
fīdž vb. fidget § 39.
fīl vb. fill § 36.
fīf sb., vb. fish § 29.
fījhīak sb. fishinghook § 138.
fītf sb. vetch § 31.
fīu adj. few.
fīas sb. face § 133.
fītīnz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.
flai vb. fly.
flait vb. scold.
flaks sb. flax § 60.
flāt vb. flatter § 69.
flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.
flē vb. scare § 53.
flēin sb. scare § 53.
flēkrā sb. scarecrow § 53.
flēl sb. flail § 51 Note.
flēm sb. flame § 52 Note.
flēsām adj. terrifying § 53.
flī sb. fly § 90.
flīk sb. flitch § 29.
flīka(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.
flīy vb. fling (rare) § 35.
flīa vb. flay.
flīad sb. flood § 138, I.
flīak sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.
flīt sb. flight § 91.
flōk sb. flock § 79.
flōks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.
flō vb. flow § 98.
fōg sb. aftermath § 86.
fōks sb. fox § 79.
fōla vb. follow § 79.
fōr (*fā*) pret., conj. for § 79.
fōrnīan sb. forenoon § 82.
fōrtnot sb. fortnight § 82.
fōrat adv. forward § 82.
fō sb. foe § 97.
fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth)
 § 97.
**fōtār* vb. thrash barley (obsolete)
 § 100.

- *fōtrīn aīn* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.
frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.
fratf vb. quarrel § 64.
frēm vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.
frjōt vb. fret § 136.
frī adj. free § 90.
frītn vb. frighten § 91.
fraud sb. friend § 94.
fūn sb. fun § 72 Note.
fūumat sb. polecat § 111.
fūut sb. foot § 107.
fūār sb. furrow § 143.
fūard sb. ford § 140, I.
**fūareldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.
fūas sb. waterfall § 140, II.

gā vb. go § 65.
gab sb. talkativeness § 61.
gabf vb. gabble § 61.
gadflī sb. gadfly § 61.
gairvasam adj. ravenous § 121.
gandrīn sb. gander (rare), *steg* is usually in use § 63.
gay vb. = *gā* § 63.
gap sb. gap § 61.
garu sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.
gaurk(i) sb. simpleton § 118.
gauld sb. gold § 115.
gaun sb. gown § 113.
gē adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.
gem game § 42.
gezlīn sb. gosling § 48.
gēə adv. very § 139.
gīdār vb. gather § 33 Note.
gīldart sb. hair noose § 30.
gīt vb. get § 33.
gīv vb. give § 33.
gīap vb. gape § 132.
gīat adv. in *nut ə gīat* = out of the way § 131.

gjarlak sb. crowbar § 131.
gis sb., pl. to *gīus* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glent vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glēz vb. make shine § 52.
glīsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
glōp vb. stare § 79.
glūr vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
glōmp vb. sulk.
glōmpi adj. sulky.
gof sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grē adj. gray § 51.
grēdlī adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīan vb. groan § 134.
grīar vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdī adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grund sb. ground § 73.
grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grunt vb. grunt § 77.
grēnd vb. grind § 58.
grēnstī sb. grindstone § 58.
gūd adj. good § 75, III.
 — (*mīsel*) vb. am contented, c. g. *gūd ðīsel wi wat ðuz gītī*, *ðūl gīt nō mīar*; § 74, III.
gūdlak adj. handsome § 75, III.
gum sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
gūtār sb. small ditch.
gust sb. gust § 71.
gūul sb. marguerite.
gūus sb. goose § 106, I.
gōrdl sb. ring used in baking.
garu vb. 1. grumble, complain;
 2. grin § 54.
gars sb. grass § 54.

gort adj. great § 56.

gosl sb. gristle § 54.

gampfŋ sb. sense.

(*kat*-)*hū* sb. hawthorn § 65.

hag vb. hew, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

hagucurm sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or 64.

hai vb. hie § 124.

haid vb. hide § 124.

haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.

hāld sb. hold § 67.

halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.

hamər sb. hammer § 63.

hand sb. hand § 63.

hanfl sb. handful § 63.

hanl sb. handle § 63.

hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.

hayk sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

haykots(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.

hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.

happ vb. happen § 61.

harku vb. listen § 68.

härçist sb. harvest § 68.

harə sb. harrow § 61.

hastu sb. hearth § 60 Note.

hatək sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, 'stunuk' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.

hawk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.

haund on vb. hound, on spur on § 112.

haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.

havər sb. oats § 61.

havərbrjəd sb. oatcake § 61.

havərniəl sb. oatmeal § 61.

hēbē sb. uproar, noise.

hedž sb. hedge § 40 Note.

hē sb. hay § 51.

hēmqu sb. dry hay lying in the barn.

hērak sb. hayrack § 60.

hefə sb. heifer.

hēk sb. uproarious festivity.

hēl sb. hail § 51.

hēltər sb. halter § 42.

hēlf sb. health § 45.

hēsp sb. hasp § 42.

hēr vb. have § 42.

hēz sb. hazel § 42.

hilt sb. hill § 29.

hīndər vb. hinder § 32.

hīndər adj. hinder, back § 32.

hīy vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.

hīəd sb. head § 137.

hīəl vb. heal § 135, II.

hīəm sb. home § 134.

hīər sb. hare § 131.

— sb. hair § 135.

— vb. hear § 135 Note.

— adv. here § 135 Note.

hīət adj. hot § 134.

hi pron. he.

hil sb. hill

hīl sb. heel.

hōd vb. hold § 83.

hōdnlī adv. continually § 83.

hōy sb. sheep § 79.

hōgwal sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

hōlīn sb. holly § 79.

hōpl vb., sb. hobble § 79.

hōrs sb. horse § 79.

hōf adv. half § 96.

hōfrəkt adj. imbecile § 96.

hōlī adj. holy § 97.

hōpənī sb. halfpenny § 96.

hul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

hulət sb. owl § 76.

hunī sb. honey 70.

huyər sb. hunger § 73.

huyərt adj. hungry § 73.

hūrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.

hut sb. hut § 72.

hūnk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.

hūnp sb. hoop § 107, I.

hūəl sb. hole § 140, I.

hūap vb., sb. hope § 140, 1.

hord vb. hoard § 55 Note.

hørpl vb. limp § 56.

hørpl̥t adj. crippled § 56.

īrər adv. ever § 37.

īrərī pron. every § 37.

īu sb. yew.

īabl adj. able § 133.

ī sb. eye § 90.

ībrjə sb. eyebrow § 90.

ibmīn sb. evening § 87.

ūf adj. each.

jak sb. oak § 134 Note.

jakbɔb sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.

jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.

jalə adj. yellow.

jan (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.

jan pron. one § 134 Note.

jans adv. once § 134 Note.

jarə sb. yarrow § 60.

iau sb. ewe.

jaul vb. howl § 118.

jēdər sb. fence made of dead sticks
§ 137 Note.

jēst sb. yeast § 40.

jēt sb. gate § 42.

jētstūp sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

jī (*jə*) pron. ye, you.

jīlp vb. yelp § 39.

jīt adv. yet § 33.

jīur sb. udder § 104.

jīər sb. year § 135.

jok sb., vb. yoke § 79.

jök sb. yolk § 97.

juy adj. young § 73.

kabif sb. cabbage § 62.

kaf sb. chaff § 60.

kaffl vb. entangle § 61.

kai sb., pl. to *kūu* § 124.

kāld adj., sb. cold § 67.

kām adj. calm § 67 Note.

kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.

kanī adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

kaykərt adj. ill natured § 63.

kap vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass
§ 64.

karī vb. carry § 62.

— sb. direction from whence the
wind comes § 62.

kart sb. cart § 62.

kartstayz sb. cartshafts § 63.

karən sb. carrion § 62.

kat sb. cat § 61.

katsf vb. catch § 62.

kauī sb. hornless cow § 112.

kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.

kēst vb. cast § 42 Note.

kēsñ adj. cast off, e. g.

— *kljəz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.

kək vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.

kēf sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium
spondylium § 49.

kēi sb. key § 128.

kīnlīn sb. firewood § 37 Note.

kīyk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-
sation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing
etc.).

kīykəf sb. whooping-cough § 32.

kīs sb., vb. kiss § 36.

kīst sb. chest § 33.

kīt sb. milking pail § 29.

kjər vb. care § 131.

kīp vb. keep § 92 Note.

klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.

klam vb. starve § 64.

klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily
§ 64.

klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.

klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.

klaud sb. cloud § 112.

klavə sb. clover.

klē sb. clay § 51.

klēd adj. clad.

klēg sb. gadfly § 41.

klīk vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

klīyk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klipk* sb. blow, hit § 32.
klip vb. clip, shear § 30.
klipin taim sb. shearing time § 30.
kleu sb. clew § 101.
kljə sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
kljəz sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klim vb. climb § 87.
klin adj. clean § 87.
klad sb. clod § 86.
klog sb. clog § 86.
klək sb. clock § 85.
kləkhən sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klətið adj. clotted § 79.
kləthiəd sb. simpleton § 79.
klut sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.
kləðər sb. climb into.
kəwəb sb. cobweb § 79.
kək sb. cock § 81.
kək (up) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kəkkru sb. cockerow § 65.
kəkən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kələp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
kəpi sb. milking stool § 86.
kəpibuk sb. copybook § 81.
kəpiŋks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
kərŋ sb. corn § 82.
kə vb. call § 96.
krū sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
 — vb. complain.
krāl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kraml vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krəkət sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
krēn sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
kril sb. bench for pig killing.
krjuk sb. crook § 102.
krjukt adj. crooked § 102.
krjən vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krəft sb. croft § 79.
krəyk vb. croak § 86.
krök vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krudz sb. curds § 72 Note.
krutŋ sb. crutch § 74 Note.
krund vb., sb. crowd § 111.
krūn sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
krutŋ vb. crouch § 111.
kud sb. cud § 70.
 — vb. pret. could § 76.
kym vb. come § 70.
kəntri sb. country § 72.
kupl sb. couple § 72.
kyn sb. cow § 111.
kuti or *kutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kul adj. cool § 107, I.
kurək sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kuər vb. cower § 111 Note.
kürt sb. court § 140, III.
kürt overcoat § 140, III.
kwaīt adv. quite.
kadī sb. donkey.
kantrisaīd sb. countryside.
kasləp sb. rennet bag § 95.
kərliu sb. curlew § 56.
kərsŋ vb. christen § 54.
kərsŋməs sb. Christmas § 54.
lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladl sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
laftər sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagin cask-stave § 64.

- laləp* vb. wander about after anything § 64.
 — sb. long journey after anything § 64.
lam sb. lamb § 63.
land sb. land § 63.
lay adj. long § 63.
lārŋ vb. learn § 68.
las sb. lass § 62 Note.
last adj. last § 60 Note.
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
 — vb. last § 60 Note.
lafkōm sb. a large comb § 64.
laup vb. leap § 118.
lēdər sb. leather § 40.
 — vb. hurry, hasten.
lēg sb. leg § 41.
lēp (*up*) vb. wrap (up).
lēt vb. seek, search § 53.
lēi sb. scythe § 130.
leistŋ sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
liŋ vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
līm sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
liuk sb., vb. look § 102.
liəd sb. load § 131.
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
 — vb. load § 131.
 — vb. lade out § 131.
liəf sb. leaf § 137.
liəm adj. lame § 131.
liən adj. lean, thin § 135.
liər sb. liar § 135 Note.
liəst adj. least § 135.
liət adj. late § 131.
liəp sb. barn § 132.
liəð adj. loath § 134.
liəv vb. leave § 137.
li vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
 — sb. lie § 90.
lik vb. leak § 87.
lin vb. lean.
liŋ sb. heather § 31 Note.
lit sb. light § 91.
lit adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
lif adj., active, nimble.
liŋtər vb. loiter § 127.
lok sb. a lot.
ləpəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
lōrd sb. lord § 82 Note.
los sb. loss § 79.
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
lot sb. lot § 79.
lō sb. law § 98 Note.
lōf sb. loaf § 97.
lōm sb. loam § 97.
lōrinz int. of surprise § 100.
lūmp sb. lump § 73 Note.
lūud adj. loud § 111.
lūup sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
lūv vb., sb. love § 70.
lūən sb. lane § 142.
lūəs vb. loose § 140.
lag sb. ear.
mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.
madl vb. confuse § 60.
mafl vb. act foolishly § 64.
mak vb. make (rare) § 60.
māk sb. maggot § 69.
mākəlī adv. partly, gradually § 60.
man sb. man § 60.
māndər vb. maunder § 69.
māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.
markət sb. market § 60.
marə sb. match, equal § 60.
maud sb. mould, earth § 115.
maudīwarp sb. mole § 115.
maṭər sb. matter § 64.
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a sūdŋt maṭər dīuənt* § 64.
mauṭ sb. mouth § 112.
mēdl }
mēl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.

- mək* vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.
məl sb. mallet.
məldər sb. a quantity of corn § 41.
mən vb. mean § 52 Note.
mən sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.
mənsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.
mēzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.
mēz vb. confuse § 52, II.
mēzlin sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.
milk sb. milk § 29.
mily adv. much § 36.
mizl vb. drizzle § 39.
mīəl sb. meal § 135 Note.
mīəlar sb. mealchest § 60.
mīən adj. mean § 135
mīər sb. mare § 131 Note.
mīəst adj. most § 134.
mīəstn sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.
mūd sb. meadow § 92, II.
mōbkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.
mōidər vb. trouble, perplex.
mōs sb. moss § 79.
mūd sb. mud § 70.
 — vb. pret. would, might.
mūdər sb. mother § 75, III.
mūl sb. dust (of peats) § 71.
mūni sb. money § 72.
mūn sb. moon § 107, II.
mərī adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.
məfl sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.
 — vb. gnaw § 65, I.
nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.
naif sb. knife § 121.
nain num. nine § 122.
nap vb. hit, knock § 64.
naṭərəl sb. simpleton § 62.
naut sb. nothing § 114.
nautətdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.
nəb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *dük nəb* but *hən bīək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fūu nəb* § 40.
nəbər sb. neighbour § 45.
nēdər conj. neither § 51.
nəkst adv. next.
nēf adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.
nīknām sb. nickname § 41.
nīn adj. none.
nīt vb. knit § 29.
nīvə adv. never § 37.
nīə adj. no § 134.
nīəbədī sb. nobody § 134.
nīəd vb. knead § 135 Note.
nīəf sb. fist § 136.
nīəm sb. name § 134.
nīər prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.
nīərər adv. nearer § 135 Note.
nīər sb. kidney (rare).
nīər sb. knave § 131.
nūd vb. need § 92.
nūdl sb. needle § 92, II.
nūt sb. night § 91.
nōd vb. nod § 86.
nōk vb. knock § 86.
nūu adv. now § 111.
nūuz sb. noose.
nīəz sb. nose § 140.

əd adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *əd kēsəz*.
əf adv. off.
ən prep. on § 79.
əp vb. open § 79.
ərđər vb. order § 81.
ərtfət sb. orchard § 82.
ər (ər, ə) prep. 1. of; 2. on.
ərəlīəf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.
ōləs adv. always § 96.
ōmōst adv. almost § 96.

- padak* sb. frog § 61.
paint sb. pint § 128.
pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
pār sb. pair.
park sb. park § 60.
pariſ adj. dangerous § 60.
part sb. part § 62.
partrīdž sb. partridge § 62.
parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.
pē vb. pay § 52.
pelt vb. pelt.
penſwig sb. small cake § 39.
piġ sb. pig (rare) § 29.
piġul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
piġin sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.
piġ sb. pitch § 29.
piġdark adj. pitchdark § 29.
piək vb. roost, perch § 139.
piət sb. peat § 139.
piətpot sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.
pilin sb. peeling, peel.
plās sb. place § 132.
pluk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.
plu sb., vb. plough § 108.
pluſtīt sb. plough handle § 36.
pōdīf sb. porridge § 81.
pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.
pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.
praiž up vb. prise up.
prōmīs vb., sb. promise.
prūd adj. proud.
prēkīnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.
prent vb. print § 57, II.
pres vb. press, entice § 57, II.
pund sb. pound § 73.
punf vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
put vb. put § 72 Note.
puu vb. pull § 110.
puuk sb. pimple.
puək sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
puər adj. poor § 140, III.
rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakū vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp an raiv' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
raulbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
ray adj. wrong § 63.
rayk adj. close together, rank § 63.
raf adj. rash § 61.
ratn sb. rat § 60.
ratf vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhayk sb. ring to which the *redstjæk* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.
raut sb. stir uproar § 120.
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.
ratl vb. get confused in talking.
rēdər adv. rather § 52, I.
rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rēn sb. rain § 51.
rēns vb. rinse § 50.
rēcat sb. rivet.
rīg sb. ridge § 36.
rīgīn sb. top of roof § 36.
riu vb. rue § 101.
riud sb. seven yards § 102.
riut sb. root § 102 Note.
riək vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
riap sb. rope § 134.
riər vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.
riəs sb. race § 135.

- rjastj* adj. reesty § 139.
rid vb. read § 92, II.
ridn adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rik sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rit adj. right § 91.
riþ sb. wreath § 92.
rozjn sb. resin.
ryb vb. rub § 72 Note.
ryðar sb. rudder § 75, III.
ryf adj. rough § 76.
ryud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
ryuf sb. roof § 107, I.
ryud sb. road § 142.
ryðr vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (yþ) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
ranf sb. a thickset man § 94.
rdl sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
rdstjak sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.
(tfiz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
ren vb. run § 58.
ref sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
saiþ sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gufar*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
saktas adj. innocent § 61.
sakstn sb. sexlon § 62.
samplar sb. sampler § 63 Note.
sanþar vb. saunter § 64.
say sb. song § 63.
sartn adj. certain § 60.
sarv vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sas vb. scold § 65.
satf vb. settle § 60.

sebm num. seven § 46.
sebntj num. seventy § 46.
sey sb. corn on hand or foot.
set vb. sell § 40.
sen adv. temp. since, afterwards.
set vb. set § 40.
setn dyun = setting out.
sðarv sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
sik (often *sift*) pro. such § 29.
sikt sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjarin-huk*) § 29.
sini sb. sinew § 29.
sly vb. sing § 32.
sit vb. sit § 29.
sitfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
siu vb. sew § 101.
siut vb. suit § 113.
siur adj., adv. sure § 113.
sja sb. sea § 135.
— adv. so § 134.
sjak sb. sake § 131.
sjal sb. sale § 131.
sjam pro. same § 131.
sjan adv. soon § 138.
sjaþ sb. soap § 134.
sjar adj. sore § 134.
sjat sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
sjarv sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
sē vb. see.
sik adj. sick.
sit sb. sight § 91.
skai sb. sky § 124.
skuilark sb. skylark § 124.
skulap sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
skanti adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
skurt 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
skunp vb. scoop § 120.
skel sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.
skēlbūus sb. division between two cowstalls.
skēlp vb. beat.
skētf sb. an ill dressed person § 53.
skift vb. shift § 29.
skōd vb. scald § 96 Note.
skrafl vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.
skraik vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.
skrat vb. scratch § 64.
skrau sb. uproar § 120.
skrawllī adv. one on the top of another § 120.
skriu sb. screw.
skrog sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
skūul sb. school § 106.
skūulmēstā sb. schoolmaster § 106.
skūār sb. score § 140, I.
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.
skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.
skærl sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.
slū adj. slow.
slak sb. ravine (rare).
 — adj. slack.
slaf vb. trim a hedge § 64.
slafī adj. wet of weather § 64.
slatārī = *slafī* § 64.
slē vb. slay § 52 Note.
slēd sb. sledge § 40.
slēdār (*ōbūt*) vb. be untidy.
slēk vb. daub § 53.
slēkn vb. slake the thirst § 40.
slēp adj. slippery § 52.
slēp vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
slīp vb. slip § 29.
slīā sb. sloe § 134.
slīawurm sb. slowworm § 134.
slōkn vb. slake the thirst § 80.
slōyk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.
sluf sb. mud § 77.
smart adj. smart.
smīt sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.
smō adj. small § 96.
smūk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
smūth adj. smooth § 107, I.
smark vb. smirk § 55.
smot sb. smut.
snā sb. snow § 65.
snaf vb. act queerly § 60.
snak sb. light meal § 60.
snēk sb. door catch.
snēkpoct sb. rebuff.
snēk sb. snake § 52.
snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.
snēak sb. sneak § 131.
snār sb. snare § 131.
snūl sb. snail.
snūt sb. mucus § 80.
snūuzl vb. be half asleep, take a nap.
snūr vb. snore § 140, I.
snort vb. snort.
sorī adj. sorry § 82 Note.
sorā sb. sorrow § 79.
sōt sb. salt § 96.
sōv sb. salve § 96.
sōvīntaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
spār vb. spare.
spark sb. spark § 60.
sparā sb. sparrow § 60.
spēlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
spīyk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
spīad sb. spade § 131.
spīak sb. spoke § 134.
 — vb. speak § 136.
spūl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.
splaf vb. splash § 61.
splatf sb. splotch.
sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
sprīy sb. 1. spring = Frühling;
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
sprīad vb. spread § 135, I.

- spruut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spuun sb. spoon § 107.
spur sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakar vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
 — sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
steg sb. gander § 41.
stek vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stek adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
stepfaðar sb. stepfather.
stēarz sb. stairs.
stīdī sb. anvil § 33 Note.
 — adj. steady § 33.
stīdl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stīfs sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stīu vb. stew § 103.
stīak sb. steak.
 — sb. stake § 131.
stīal sb. steal § 136.
stīan sb. stone § 134.
stīanþrā sb. stonethrow § 134.
stīatsmān sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stī sb. ladder § 90.
stak sb. loose tree stump § 79.
starkn vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stop vb. stop § 80.
stok sb. stalk § 96.
stol sb. stall § 96.
stīraiv vb. strive § 125.
stīray adj. strong § 63.
stīraul vb. stroll § 120.
stīrek adj., adv. straight § 40.
stīrykl vb. sprinkle § 34.
stīrjā sb. straw § 135.
stīrōk vb. stroke § 97.
stīrekū adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufīn sb. stuffing § 72.
stūmp sb. stump § 73.
stut vb. stutler § 70 Note.
stūk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, 1.
stūl sb. stool § 107, 1.
stūp vb. stoop.
(jāt)-stūp sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stār vb. stir § 55, II.
sud vb. pret. should § 75, I.
suk īn vb. deceive § 76.
sūm pro. some § 70.
sūmēt pro. something § 70.
sūn sb. sun § 70.
sūndā sb. sunday § 70.
sūpā sb. supper § 72.
sūu sb. sow § 109.
sūk vb. suck § 111.
sūun sb. swoon § 108.
sūr adj. sour § 111.
sūal sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.
swadl vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swaþ sb. bacon rind § 60.
swēi vb. sway.
swīl vb. swill § 29.
swīn vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al īn swīn mī wēz hīam*; § 39.
swīndž vb. singe § 39.
swīy vb. swing § 40.
swīal vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swīar vb. swear § 136.
swīat vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swīp vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swart vb. squirt.
fadā sb. shadow § 60.
faf interj. fie! § 64.
fak vb. shake § 60.

- fakl* sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.
fala adj. shallow § 61.
fam sb. shame § 60.
famd adj. ashamed § 60.
famfjæst adj. shamefaced § 60.
fap vb., sb. shape § 60.
fjlf sb. shelf § 36.
fjla sb. scree §§ 33, 234.
fjlpærd sb. shepherd.
fjæf sb. sheaf.
fjærinhuuk sb. shearinghook § 136.
fi (*fj*) pro. she.
fip sb. sheep § 87.
fjort adj. short § 82.
fot in phrase *git fot ær* = get rid of § 86.
fō vb. show § 98 Note.
frijyk vb. shrink § 32.
friub sb. shrub § 75, 1.
fryud sb. shroud § 111.
fjfl sb. shovel §§ 75, 1, 327.
fjggæ sb. sugar § 72.
fjpm sb. cowshed § 74.
fjtt vb. shoot § 75, 1.
fju sb. shoe, pl. *fjuuz*. *fjun* is obsolete § 111.
fjuway sb. bootlace § 63.
fjuðær sb. shoulder § 110.
fjuær sb. shower § 111.
fjatl sb. shuttle § 95.
fjatkæk sb. shuttle cock § 95.
fjærl vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
fjærl of vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.
tāstiks sb. = *tāz*.
taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.
taim sb. time § 121.
taimliij sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.
- taut* adj. tight § 91 Note.
tak vb. take § 61.
tala sb. tallow § 60.
tay vb. sting § 61.
tayz sb. tongs § 60.
tar sb. tar § 60.
tarn sb. tarn § 60.
tart sb. tart § 62.
tæll vb. tell § 40.
tæll sb. tail § 51, 1.
tæn num. ten.
tænt sb. tent § 43 Note.
tæp sb. tape § 52.
tæstræl sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.
tijyklær sb. tinker § 32.
tiuit sb. plover.
tiun sb. tune § 103.
tiunþ sb. tooth § 102.
tiunþwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.
tjæ sb. toe § 134.
tjæ pro. the one, e. g. *tjæ hærs*, *tjæn æn tuðær* § 134.
tjæbl sb. table § 133.
tjæd sb. toad § 134.
tjæl sb. tale § 131.
tjæm sb. team § 137.
 — adj. tame § 131.
tjæp sb. ram § 139.
tjær vb. tire § 136.
tjætf vb. teach § 135.
tjæv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tjæv þriij tsnā*, also sb.
tjæz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.
tī sb. tea.
 — vb. tie § 90.
tīm vb. pour out § 89.
tof adj. tough § 84.
toþkæt sb. overcoat.
totl vb. totter § 79.
totli adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.
totærbog sb. quagmire § 79.
tōk vb. talk § 96.
tjæi vb. try § 125.
tjæmp vb. tramp § 64.

trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.
trū adj. true § 101.
trūf sb. truth § 101.
trōf sb. trough § 84.
trūb sb. trouble § 72.
trūst sb., vb. trust.
trēm vb. tremble § 57, II.
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.
trēn sb. wheel of wheelbarrow.
 § 57, I.
tfats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tfau sb. rose-haw § 120.
tfēn sb. chain § 52 Note.
tfikn sb. chicken.
tfimlā sb. chimney § 81.
tfiti sb. cat § 39.
tfitibōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.
tfūz vb. choose.
tfōkfūl adj. chockful § 84.
tfōk vb. choke § 140.
tfōrn sb. churn § 55, II.
tū (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.
tūgiđar adv. together.
tūml vb. tumble § 72.
tūsl sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tūul sb. tool § 107.
tūzlt *up* adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twēdl (*twūmz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twēlt sb. quilt § 31.
tāmōrn (*tāmōrn*) adv. to-morrow § 82.
pwāil sb. porridge stick § 123.
pwak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
pwau vb. thaw § 113.
pwēyk vb. thank § 44.
pwēyks sb. thanks § 44.
pwēyk vb. think § 36.
pwā vb. throw § 65, III.

pwēfaudd sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.
pwēap vb. threep, scold § 137.
pwē num. three § 89.
pwēd sb. thread.
pwēsl sb. thrush § 79.
pwēst vb. thrust § 57, III.
pwēw sb. thunder § 70.
pwēwklōk sb. a kind of beetle § 70.
pwēum sb. thumb § 111.
pwēuznd num. thousand § 111.
pwērti num. thirty § 54.
pwērtin num. thirteen § 54.

đē, *đē* pro. they.
đēn adv. then § 44.
đi pron., adj. thy § 38.
đisēl pro. thyself § 38.
đōr adv. there § 135.
đōr (*đar*) pro. these, those § 86.
đūu (*đu*) pro. thou 111.
đuul = thou wilt.

ūbm sb. oven § 75, I.
ūp prep. up § 70.
ūpbaŋk adv. upwards, up § 70.
ūs pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
ūuns sb. ounce.
ūt adv., prep. out § 111.
ūwōr pron., adj. our § 111.
ūwōst sb. curds § 141, II.

walaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.

warā adv. very § 60 Note.
wau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waild adj. wild § 123.
wām vb. roll about § 66.
walf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
wāykl adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase
az wāykl az ə wēt sek § 63.
wāykl abūt vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

wār adv. where § 65.
war vb. waste § 60.
warbl sb. larva of *Æstrus Ovis* § 64.
wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.
wark sb. work § 60.
 — vb. ache.
warld sb. world § 60.
warm adj., vb. warm § 60.
warn vb. warn § 60.
wars adj. worse § 60.
warst adj. worst § 60.
wart sb. wart § 60.
wasn vb. grow worse § 60.
wędər sb. weather § 40.
węk adj. weak § 53.
węl sb. well § 40.
węlt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.
węltər vb. stagger about § 42.
wępm sb. weapon § 45.
węstrəl sb. neerdoweel. scoundrel § 52.
węf vb. wash § 42.
węv sb. wave § 52.
wi (*wēi*) prep. with § 29.
wiđi sb. bent ozier § 33.
wiļo sb. willow § 33.
wiņd vb. wind § 32.
 — sb. wind § 32.
wiņdrā sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.
wiņstriþ sb. a long straw § 32.
wiņo vb. winnow § 32.
wiþp sb. wisp § 39.
wiþt interj. be quiet § 39.
wiþtli adj. wizzened § 29.
wiþ sb. woe § 134.
wiþər vb. wear § 136, I.
wiþst vb. waste § 133.
wi (*wi*) pro. pl. we.
wil adv. well § 88.
wit sb. 1. weight; 2. in *let wit*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi niþr let wit hi wəz gān đjər*.
wōk vb. walk § 96.

wud vb. would (rare) § 75, I.
wuml vb., sb. auger § 77.
wundər sb., vb. wonder § 73.
wurd sb. word § 75, II.
wurm sb. worm § 74.
wurþ sb. worth § 75, II.
wurst sb. worsted § 75, II.
wuu sb. wool § 119.
wər vb. work § 55, II.
wert sb. wort § 55, II.

hwā pro. who § 65.
hwaiķōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.
hwail sb. while § 121.
hwail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.
hwaiət adj. quiet § 125.
hwār adv. where § 65.
hwē sb. whey § 51, II.
hwędər conj. whether § 40.
hwędər pro. which (of two) § 40.
hwęlkər sb. a big thing.
hwęlp sb. puppy § 40.
hwęml vb. upset §§ 40, 324.
hwędər adv. whither § 29.
hwikt adj. living, alive § 29.
hwiks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.
hwīn sb. gorse § 31 Note.
hwjo pro. who § 134.
hwjət sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.
hwil sb. wheel.
hwilrit sb. wheel-wright § 91.

əbyun adv. in phrase *əbyun wi hīzsel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.
əbyut prep. about § 111.
əgēn 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against § 51, I.
əlay prep. along § 63.
ələbm num. eleven § 46.
əljan adj. alone § 134.
əmakəli adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.
əmay prep. among § 63.

- ægenst* prep. over against, facing. *ærþ* sb. earth.
æniȝ adj. enough § 102. *æslīȝ* adv. amiss.
ænȝf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328. *æstīȝd(æ)* prep. instead (of) § 136.
æpōd vb. be sure, § 83, *æteftær* adv. after § 42.
 e. g. *al æpōd īz gān*, *ætwīn* prep. between § 88.
 al æpōd tō ðū wīl. *æwē* adv. away § 51, III.
ærai adj., adv. awry. *æt* 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.



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